HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 163 BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 12 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
16 July	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,535
3 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,083
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,649
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK †..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8 427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8'303

P. & O. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,

1927		
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits
30th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China and Japan
	CHITRAL ..	China and Japan At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
13th July	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
15th July	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th July	KHANDALLA.	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1 July	15 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 ,,	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6560	31 ,,	13 Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Borneo Maru ..	26th June.	9th July
Indus Maru ..	18th July	25th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Aug.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	22nd ,,	3rd Sept.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams "SHOSEN,"

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

Amrutanjan

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Re. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,522
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1927	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market., Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has o late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building D'Lisstreet, Maragon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—one fully qualified LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON holding the degree of M. B. B. S., from a recognised university on Rs. 150/- p. m. as pay plus Rs. 50/- p.m. as local allowance for the Lakshmi Panna Lall Women's Hospital, Unao. Applications stating age and experience along with copies of testimonials should be sent to the PRESIDENT, LAKSHMI PANNA LALL WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, Unao upto 25-7-1927.

28995

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.

A R335

WANTED A RENT FARMER to collect rents of 3 Chawls at Falkland Road, Street Nos. 1, 2 and 496 and 1 Chawl at Annesty Road, Street No. 23. Apply to the undersigned—RELE & CO., Attorneys for the Owner, Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

28996

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.

A R331

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE from 1st July—Office accommodation, area 1640 square feet, rear portion, first floor, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street. Rent moderate. Apply LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street.

C 28958

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 6/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.

F R277

Excellent famous GARDEN FRUITS—Bombay mangoes Rs. 8/- per 100, Malda mangoes Rs. 8/- per 100; Langra mangoes Rs. 14/- per 100; KEWAL RAM & SONS, Fruit Contractors, Saharanpur.

T R334

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

BUTTONS—Samples for 1/8. Apply TRADERS' UNION, 58, Govindachandra Das Road, Dacca.

T R323

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.

P 28515.A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WOOL WASTE FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY, of different descriptions of Wool Waste for sale at the Raymond Woollen Mills at Thana. Tender Forms can be had from the Agents, Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

28992

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs NAOROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 139, Medows Street have now REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LADY DOCTOR or LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for Zenana Municipal Hospital, Bannu. Pay according to qualifications with a minimum of Rs. 275/- and a maximum of Rs. 500/- a month. Free furnished quarters. Benefit of General Provident Fund. Leave according to Fundamental Rules. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age, religion, nationality and experience, etc., to be addressed to the PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, BANNU.

28997

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Professorship of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, Candidates should be Masters of Arts of distinction, who have taken First Class Honours in English at an Indian University. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. The selected candidate will be, in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation. He will be required to join immediately and give an undertaking not to terminate the engagement without giving three months' notice. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 15/ after confirmation. Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the Principal, Bahauddin College and reach Junagadh on or before the 15th of July, 1927.

CHIEF, SECRETARY.
Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 27th June, 1927.

28957

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VALUABLE FURNITURE SALE at "Gun House" Upper Colaba, Property of Major-General E. S. Girdwood, C.B., C.M.G., and others.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Gun House" Upper Colaba, next to St. Jaseph's Garrison Church, Duxbury Road, very valuable and latest design, specially made to order by Roberts, also English furniture by Maple. Such as Telescopic dining table, in 12 pieces (for 30) constructed on square "Gothic" pillar legs by Roberts and chairs to match, "Sherraton" sideboards and dumbwaiters, enamelled and teakwood, refrigerators by Army & Navy, very rich glass and porcelain ware by Army & Navy, one complete "Booths" dinner set for 24 persons, rich silk and khaki lined Chesterfield suites, lady's writing table by Maple, oval and square nests of tables by Maple, rich carpets and curtains, fancy corner cabinets, ornaments, pictures, one sweet tone primaphone with stand, silver cabinets and escritoire by Roberts, sweet tone cottage piano by Rud-kbach-Sohu square folding card tables, 1/4 size slate billiard table by W. Simmons, white enamelled "summerbeds" with patent spring mattresses, specially design dressing table with 3 oval mirrors, roll top writing tables, revolving chairs, folding screens by Wingate, Baba gari, kindergarten chair, gas stove, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, etc., etc.

The property of Major-General E. S. Girdwood, C.B., C.M.G., and others

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

MEHTA & CO.

Unclaimed Parcels and Luggage will be sold by public auction by undersigned on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) at Victoria Terminus under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 consisting of Metal, ornaments, Bicycle, gold embroidered Lace, Acid, Drum Soda, scented oil, Toilet and other soaps, old brass and copper-ware, old clothing, Asafoetida, boxes, trunks, etc., and various other articles.

N.B.—Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods will have to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MIGHTY LIKE A MOOSE" 6 Reels
Pathe Super Gazette
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1,2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent) The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewon, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

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Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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THE WEATHER

SIMLA, July 11.

A deep depression has formed at the head of the Bay with its centre this morning within 100 miles south of Calcutta. It will probably move in a north-westerly direction. The monsoon remains weak outside Northeast India and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the Kumoan Hills, Central India East, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, the United Provinces East, Central India West and the Central Provinces. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, the United Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Coast North.

Chief amounts:—Mergui and Tavoy one and a half inches, Amherst five, Bassein three, Diamond Island one and a half, Kyaukpuy four, Akyab and Calcutta one and a half, Saugor Island three, the Sandheads two, Balasore three, Hukitala eleven, Cuttack two, Chaibasa four, Ranchi and Hazaribagh two, Daltonganj one and a half, Darbhanga and Baharaich one, Agra, Mussooree and Mount Abu three quarters, Chanda two, Jagdalpore three quarters.

Forecast:—An increase in the central parts of the country and along the Gangetic plains.—Associated Press.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Monday, the 11th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta		0	—0.23
Multan		0.66	—0.02
Rawalpindi		2.55	—1.77
Lahore		2.93	—0.67
Hissar ..	0.05	3.24	+0.33
Ambala		7.54	+0.90
Delhi		5.54	—0.54
Agra ..	0.84	2.52	—3.23
Mainpuri		3.39	—1.98
Jhansi		5.21	—3.67
Cawnpore ..	0.03	10.09	+4.20
Allahabad ..	0.04	9.84	+0.90
Jacobabad		0	—0.42
Karachi		1.06	—0.39
Bikaner ..		0.73	—1.77
Ajmer		1.54	—3.12
Jaipur		0.70	—4.44
Kotah		3.29	—3.61
Mount Abu ..	0.68	11.24	—0.58
Bhuj			
Dwarka			
Veraval ..	0.01	5.92	—2.95
Rajkot ..	0.05	6.88	—0.93
Bhavnagar Para. ..		5.03	—1.59
Surat ..	0.07	15.94	+1.76
Ahmedabad ..	..	11.83	+3.90
Deesa ..	0.03	4.94	+0.06
Neemuch ..	..	3.31	—3.63
Indore ..	0.15	7.00	—2.12
Jubbulpore ..	0.08	7.25	—3.04
Saugor ..	0.50	7.71	—3.28
Hoshangabad ..	0.08	6.48	—4.20
Khandwa ..	0.18	9.92	+1.66
Akola ..	0.01	9.42	+1.29
Amraoti ..	0.17	16.48	+6.85
Nagpur ..	0.06	20.13	+6.47
Chanda ..	2.48	27.07	+14.48
Raipur ..	..	10.33	—3.21
Bombay ..	0.43	43.46	+14.97
Ratnagiri ..	0.70	40.34	—1.50
Marmagoa ..	0.30	37.60	—4.57
Karwar ..	0.04	54.03	+1.38
Malegaon ..	..	9.25	+3.28
Ahmednagar ..	0.01	7.17	+1.19
Poona ..	0.02	8.18	+1.18
Sholapur ..	0.01	6.52	+0.35
Bijapur ..	..	3.89	—0.21
Belgaum ..	0.24	12.13	—1.14
Aurangabad ..	0.04	13.93	+6.76
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	13.99	+5.30
Hyderabad ..	..	8.73	+2.17
Mangalore ..	0.26	67.99	+15.91
Calicut ..	0.68	48.77	+3.17
Cochin ..	0.30	39.67	+1.81
Trivandrum ..	0.11	16.99	—0.48
Colombo ..	..	10.53	+0.78
Masulipatam ..	..	7.42	+0.73
Bellary ..	..	2.68	+0.27
Cuddapah ..	..	5.39	+0.99
Madras ..	..	4.49	+1.20
Bangalore ..	..	4.81	+3.37
Coimbatore ..	..	2.21	+0.05
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.94	+0.99
Negapatam ..	..	1.05	—0.93

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

11th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0.43	43.46	30 05	26 38
Fort	0.33	48.67	42 02	33 63
J. J. Hospital ..	0.41	39.91	31 91	32 81

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in the southeast of the province. Temperature was generally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.84 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts of the area and heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in the region of rainfall. Maximum temperature was almost as usual; the minimum was below normal in the northwestern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.68 in. of rain. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind and parts of east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in the former area and locally in Rajputana; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 0.15 in. of rain. Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat. Maximum temperature was below normal in the aforesaid area; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.50 in. of rain, Khandwa 0.18 in., Amraoti 0.17 in. and Chanda 2.48 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan:—Bombay had had 0.43 in. of rain Ratnagiri 0.70 in., Marmagao 0.36 in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was normal in the division. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 85.2 deg. and the lowest 78.2 deg.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.24 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in north Hyderabad. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active on the west coast of the Peninsula and generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the west United Provinces, Central India West and the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan.

The Chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.26 in. at Mangalore, 0.68 in. at Calicut, 0.30 in. at Cochin and 0.11 in. at Trivandrum.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11th July 1927:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8½ a.m. 29.731 inches (.57 above normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) (previous day) 29.674 inches (.48 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.002.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees (0.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (0.1 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 240 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 46 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.43 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 10.94 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 43.53 inches.

CALCUTTA WEEKLY SHARE MARKET.

(Y. H. A. GANNY.)

Calcutta, July 9.

Jutes:—The preliminary Jute Crop Forecast figures, published on Tuesday last, are 3,082,100 acres for Bengal Behar and Orissa and Assam. The yield being more or less as expected had practically no effect either way on the market for Jute shares. Jute shares had a great turnover with high fluctuations closing steady. The speculative scrips Howrah, Cuve and National touching at Rs. 55/8, 47/2 and 34/6 have gained ground at the close being quoted at Rs. 56 1/2, 48 and 35 1/2 respectively.

Among shares of higher denominations Kelvin and Gourepore were the main features. There were buyers at 1020 and 830 respectively. The rise in the Kelvin is, we understand, due to expectation of a handsome dividend of Rs. 70. Lansdowne were in demand at 345. the strike in the Mill being over. Belvedere show a rise of about 20 to 30 points. The rest were on the whole steady, making a rise of about 10 points.

The rates prevailing, though high, are, in view of the thoroughly safe forecast, combined with easy monetary conditions cannot be considered so as the investors can easily get a fair return on their capital, the earnings of the Mills for the current year, if not next, being most satisfactory. From this we do not presume a rosy picture without the thorn but the optimistic outlook of the future compels us to forget the dark side that may a rise from some unhealthy conditions in the commodity market.

Expected dividends:—Belvedere 40, New Central 40, Kamarhatty 40 and Kankarrah 30.

Cottons:—Were more or less neglected this week with a solitary enquiry for Dunbar in the region of Rs. 232. The tone is quiet steady.

Coals:—This week there was some enquiry for better class scrips of this section resulting in improvement in the prices of Burrakur, Raneegunge and Standard which were quoted at Rs. 17 1/2, 31/8 and 52 respectively. This may prove to be a sign of revival in the existing dull market of Coal shares in near future.

Tea Shares:—The last sale of tea was also quite excellent. However the prices of shares have not been affected comparatively. The transactions reported are practically at unchanged rates.

Banks:—In view of dividends to be declared all the shares are quite steady at unchanged prices.

Govt. Securities:—Though there is a good enquiry for 3 1/2 per cent Paper the prices have remained stationary in absence of sellers expecting better prices 3 1/2 per cent Paper and 4 per cent New Loan were quoted round 78 and 89/8 respectively.

Miscellaneous:—Mainly the scrips of Engineering concerns continue to attract the attention and are predominant in this section Bengal Iron have further appreciated to Rs. 16 on outside support and Indian Iron and Steel also record a higher level of Rs. 17/2. Burn and Co. have also improved to Rs. 330. Tramway Ordy. were done at 14/10, Kumardhuby Engineering were done up to 3/12, Titaghur Paper were done at 7/4. Comparatively Bengal Paper are much better at about 35. Bengal Flour have improved to Rs. 190.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
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July, 11

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 12 0
Century	„	0 11 9
Jacob	„	0 11 9
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 11 9
Apollo	„	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill ..	Per lb	1 0 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	„	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705 ..	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill ..	„	0 15 9
Fazal (Mahal) ..	„	0 15 3
Phoenix	„	0 15 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	„	0 14 9
Maneckji (Patangia) ..	„	0 15 3
Kaliamardan ..	„	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	„	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 9
David Mill	„	0 15 9
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 3
Moon Mill	„	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand) ..	per lb.	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant) ..	„	0 14 9
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 9
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 6
Globe	„	0 14 3
Rachael	„	0 14 0
Palkhi	„	0 14 6
Maher	„	0 14 9
Kechhwa	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance) ..	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	0 15 6
Moon Mill	„	1 0 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance) ..	„	0 15 3
Century	„	0 15 6
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 3
1386 Tata	„	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	„	3 13 0
Century	„	4 0 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur		10 0 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 6 6
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	7 10 0
Hindustan ..		7 10 0
E. D. Rachael ..	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 3
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	
777 Crescent ..	„	2 4 0
Apollo David ..	„	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Assam. Ltd.)
Bombay 9th July 1927.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 7th July 29,86,465
Same time last season 31,86,724

Exports from 1st Sept to 7th July

	1926/27	1925/26.
United Kingdom	17,971	47,608
Continent	3,42,058	4,62,992
China	1,73,862	3,65,623
Japan	12,36,014	12,67,758
Coast Ports	23,020	22,305
U. S. A.	726	1,450
Total	17,93,651	21,67,736

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept 1926 to 7th July 1927 1,43,835
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1926 to 7th July 1927 8,19,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 7th July 1927 6,36,445

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 11.

Ready prices are unchanged around Saturday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day evidencing a rise of about 2d. per cwt. in June, July/Aug/Sept and Jan/Feb/March shipment for Java Sugar. prices for Octo/Nov/Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar and Jamnagar C.I.F. Sugar prices are unchanged around Saturday's closing Price-levels. Yesterday being 'Mahorrum', a Mahommadan Holiday, our market remained entirely (Kanta and Soda) closed.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/10 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 14/4 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 14/7 1/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/4 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C: I: F.—
July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/2 per cwt F B H.
Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/6 per cwt F B H.
Jan/Feb/Mar Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, July 9.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

Total in Sight	18,974,000	Bales.
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	445,000	„
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	136,000	„
American Cotton Visible Supply	3,815,000	„
Other Cotton Visible Supply	540,000	„
Total Sales	63,000	
East Indian Cotton Sales	—	„
East Indian Cotton Stock	15,600	„
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	800	„
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	—	„
East Indian Cotton Imports	6,000	„
East Indian Cotton Speculation	—	„
American Cotton Afloat	42,000	„
East Indian Cotton Afloat	16,000	„
Total Afloat	166,000	„
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	305,000	„

(Continued from column 6.)

earth colour, 457 bdles gas tubes, 280 rolls iron wire, 27 cases wire netting, 100 bags broken tiles, 268 pcs steel plates, 32 cases roofing nails, 25 cases washing blue, 434 pcs steel angles, 60 pcs steel beam, 663 bdles block steel sheets, 39 bales paper, 511 cases glass ware, 510 cases steel joists, 314 cases panel pins, 50 pcs and 60 bdles gas tubes, 61 cks iron.

From Rotterdham: 10 bales picking beads, 10 drums printing ink, 21 cases flanges, 62 demijhons ascetic acid, 100 bales straw boards, 340 bdles galvd. iron wire, 17 cases cap tiles, 10 cks zinc oxide blank, 160 kegs oxatic acid, 600 cks chemicals, 9 cases and 28 cks iron tube fittings, 430 kegs and 30 drums paints in oil, 60 cks brown sugar of lead, 163 bales corks, 10 cases soap, 94 cases condensed milk, 550 cases vegetable fat, 13 cases iron keys, 1750 bags farina, 50 bags dextrine, 20 cts copper wire, 526 kegs white paint, 10 kegs white zinc paint, 102 cases cheese, 65 bales manila rope, 60 cases chemicals, 20 cases jam, 15 rolls wire netting, 218 cases schuapps, 30 cases umbrella ribs, 24 drums and 94 kegs paint, 20 cases potassium bromide, 12 cases medicine solid, 14 bales leather belts, 45 cases wine, 612 bales straw boards, 960 cases beer, 205 cases gum, 86 cases cottons, 20 cases raw yarns of art silk, 75 cases and 5 cks glass lamps, 2370 pes and 1135 bdles black gas tubes, 10 cases common steel ware, 850 cases vegetable product, 25 cases salad oil, 169 bales paper, 9 cases screws, 14 cases water perfume, 25 bags bolts and nuts, 117 cases ultramerine, 100 cks sulphate of ammonia, 12 cases pick axes.

From Port Said: 600 bags almond in shell.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 11.

S S Homayun, Voller, Karachi.
S S Bore Bonnaise, Guerin, Durban.
S S Genoa, Bonzamin, Genoa.

LOADING.

July 11.

Steamer Genoa for Genoa.
Steamer Skuld for New York.
Steamer Havildar for Calcutta.

S S Homayun: The T M Co.'s steamer Homayun arrived in harbour yesterday from Ktrachi with a general cargo.

S S Bore Bonnaise: The K N Co's steamer Bore Bonnaise, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Genoa: The M Italiana mail steamer Genoa arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

July 11.

S S Malwa for London: 2906 cwt linseed oil cakes S Bannister and Co. 8 bgs walnut 1 bale blankets, 4 bdles moonji mats, 1 bdle lizard skins and 7 cases brass ware M M and Co., 26 bdles carpets Graindlay and Co., 8 cases cotton prints Cox and King Ltd., 28 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co., 15 bales cow hides R Mehrally and Sons, 500 cwt groundnuts R Mehrally and Sons, 1000 cwt groundnuts K M Nathoo, 13 bales lamb skins, 5 bales takare skins, 9 bales moire skins and 15 bales merlashka skins Cox and King Ltd., 8 bales goat skins H R Rahamanbhai, 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes R Merahally and Sons, 16 cks goat skins Nizamudin and Co., 3 bales salted goated skins and 1 bale sheep skins Cox and King Co., 8 bdles lamb skins H A Ebrahimoff, 9 cases and 3 bdles fox skins, 15 bdles lamb skins 15 bdles carpets, 12 bdles fox and jackal skins H A Ebrahimoff, 24 bales cow hides and 1 bale sheep skins C Rahimtolla and Son, 23 bales cow hides and 10 bales cow calf hides A L Tharia, 20 bales senna leaves J Meyer and Co., 207 cwt turmeric J Doyal, 3 bales nandas Eastern Express Co.

S S Mandala for Dunkirk:—203 cwt. mastard seed Pohoomall Bros., 70 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 60 bales cotton L Dreyfus and Co., 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 11900 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool: 25 bales cotton yarn waste Chimanlal and Sons, 300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

S S Trancafels for Hamburg: 201 cwt nigerseed and 161 cwt yellow millet M Bhuta and Co., 51 cwt gam Arabic and 100 cwt. gam kadaya E Virjee and Co., 1000 cwt castorseed, 11500 cwt linseed, 3400 cwt groundnuts and 500 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros., 110 bales cotton Union Cotton Co. Ltd.

S S Genova for Genova: 150 tons old steel axes T Amratlal, 500 tons manganese ore and 250 tons old iron scraps K M Nathoo, 5000 cwt linseeds and 1000 cwt castor seeds D Sassoon and Co.

For Naples: 1000 cwt castor seed K M Nathoo.

IMPORTS.

July 11.

S S Kondekerk from Hamburg. Agents: E D Sassoon and Co.:—12 cases glass ware, 21 cases iron hooks, 2523 pcs timber, 328 bags oats, 66 bales spantelores, 44 cases cups and saucers, 90 cts glass bottles, 29 bales and 19 cases paper, 1050 bags soda ash 292 bdles harricane lamps, 460 cases hollow glass, 15 cases paste board goods, 20 cases metal leaf, 10 cases iron wire netting, 45 cases Chinese blue, 297 cases accessories for hurricane lanterns, 22 cases lamp chimnies, 15 cases iron ware, 17 cases iron hardware, 15 cases tin boxes, 30 cases art silk goods, 24 cases padlocks, 12 cases and 15 bdles motor rubber covers 13 bales carriage tyring, 30 cases earthen ware, 13 cases cutlery 53 cases rough glass, 113 cases lamp parts, 67 bags broken tiles, 20 kegs antimony salt, 261 bdles and 320 pcs gas tubes.

From Antwerp: 847 cases window glass, 32 cases galvanized staples, 70 cts abestoes cement sheets, 357 cases M.S. angles, 925 pcs M.S. bars, 67 cases wire nails, 54 cts wall tiles, 80 cases wine, 27 cases

(Continued in column 5.)

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

N. Y.:—Opened quiet 5 points lower. Improved 38 points on Short Covering—Some fresh buying. Reacted 11 points on Long Liquidation—Futures 22 to 23 points higher—Acreage rather Bullish—

LOCAL:—Prominent operators Liqdidated. Closed qhiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, July 11.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N. Y. October Highest—17.48 (11.16 a.m.) lowest 17.10 (10.55 a.m.)

(1) Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt and Alabama.

(2) Acreage report 42,683,000 against 48,730,000 last season. (A reduction of 12.4 per cent). Acreage has been reduced more than we expected.

Another of Liverpool friends cable:—

Acreage 42,683,000 acres, rather bullish.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents.

U. S. Bureau acreage report 42,683,000 acres (12.4 per cent reduction) Market advanced in consequence of reduction greater than anticipated.

Last season's preliminary acreage 48,898,000.

Last season's revised acreage 48,730.000.

Messrs Bruel & Co. in their to-day's report state as under:—

The Acreage report published in New York on Saturday shows 42,683,000 acres planted against 48,898,000 acres last year, or a reduction of about 12 3/4 per cent. This reduction is rather more than was generally expected and caused prices to improve. We think the advance is likely to be carried further and are still of the opinion that there is little or no danger in being long of Cotton at present prices.

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—"Government acreage estimate 12-4. Reduction regarded bullish. Attracted some new buying but market small and crop doing well. Less complaints weevil damage."

Messrs. Thomas Smith Co's report:—Acreage 42,683,000. Last year's preliminary estimate was 48,980,000 with a final abandonment from this figure of 2,9/-. whilst the final yield per acre was 181 lbs. compared to a ten years average of 154 lbs. per acre. With the critical months of July and August to pass, and taking into consideration increased consumption we continue to advise purchases, as we believe that every advantage will be taken of boll-weevil scares and unfavorable weather to force prices higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friend's Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 9th Inst. as follows:—

"Acreage report stimulating bullish feeling. Pending further crop developments, would only buy on reaction."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received from their New York friends Messrs. Harviss, Irby and Vose to-day the following cable:—

"Cotton: Acreage reduction interpreted bullish; doubt advance able resist further hedging pressure; crop generally pupgressing favourably."

AMERICANS.

On Saturday the New York futures market ruled awaiting the Bureau report and prices declined 5 points. As soon as the acreage report was issued prices firmed up 38 points within 16 minutes on short covering and fresh speculative buying. At the advance there was some profit taking and prices ruled easy. The close was steady at a rise of 22 to 23 points with spot cotton 20 points higher at 17.35c.

The Liverpool market opened 2 to 3 points for futures and Spot Cotton.

The Liverpool opened 2 to 3 points higher and closed steady at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 8 points to 8/25d. per lb:—

The Bureau's estimate of acreage, is received rather bullish but there is no fresh development in the weather which continues favourable.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 11.

Following a rise of 22 points in New York futures on rather bullish acreage figures, the local market opened to-day with Rs. 335/8 for Juoy/Aug Broach and Rs. 347 for April/May. There was heavy onloading by a prominent operator and prices ruled quiet and fluctuated within eight annas. The close at the Marwari Bazar Session was as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
July/Aug	335/8	336/8	335/8	336
Apl/May	347	347/4	346/8	346/8
Oomra				
July	330	330	329/12	329/12
Dec/Jan	330	330	329/12	329/12
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	301	301	Nommal	301

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 11.

Liverpool opened strong at a rise of 11 points. The forward market ruled quiet but steady. There was some scattered selling along with jobbers which was well absorbed by Commission firms. The close was as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	336	336/8	336	336/4
Apl/May	347	347/12	347	347/4
Oomra				
July	330	331	330	331
Dec/Jan	330	330/4	300	330/4
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	300	301	300	300/8

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 11.

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Broach	2,800	9,100
Fine M. G. Oomra	Nil	1,800

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 11.

Sampin Market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
July	224.90+3.00
October	231.40+3.40
January	232.70+3.80

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 11.

				300
Bengal				347
Broach				336
Broach				330
Oomra				330
Oomra				305
Bengal	326	320	313	301
S./P.	322	316	309	305
Rajputana	326	320	313	333
Broach	349	345	339	340
S./D.	356	352	345	359
P./A.	359	352	341	336
K./V.	349	346	337	322
Dholera	345	242	340	335
Kalajin	349	345	340	
Surat	409	405	401	
Navsari	419	415	411	
Oomra No 3	344	340	336	330
C. P. No. 1	356	352	348	342
C. P. No. 2	350	346	342	332
Khandesh	340	336	332	326
Muthia	337	333	329	323
Camptah		374	370	366

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 11.

200	Phoenix Mill	Latur	340
100	Bombay & Co.	Bagalkot	335
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Amraoti	341
100	Vardhman Bros.	Ellichpur	341
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Sanabad	338
1000	Japan T. & Co.	Broach	345
400	Do.	Indore	321
200	Toyomankwa	Broach	346
200	G. G. Kesha	Jalnna	338
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Rampura	317
100	Vardhman Bros.	Berar	337
200	K. Vishram & Co.	Do	338
100	A. Damodar	Alwar	311

NSEED.

Bombay, July 11.

Castorseed September delivery, opening Rs. 48, lowest Rs. 47/12, closing Rs. 47/13.

Cottonseed January delivery, opening Rs. 4/5/2, closing Rs. 4/5/3.

Groundnuts Seeds July delivery, opening Rs. 58/12, closing Rs. 58/12.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, opening Rs. 54/12, lowest Rs. 54/7, closing Rs. 54/9.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 11

In full pressed Bales. 9-7-27		Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	38	3,13,585	2,90,496
Central India	124	3,00,838	3,73,193
Barsi and Nagar	91	2,01,062	2,21,316
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68.638	74,028
Berar	2	5,68,134	4 73 762
Central Provinces		2,27,619	2,45,538
Total Oomras..	255	16,79,876	16,78,233
Dholera	2,361	1,95,387	2,77,173
N.W. Provinces ..	135	58,124	1,29,516
Rajputana ..	137	57,144	1,09360
Sind-Punjab ..	154	1,15,511	2,01,334
Broach	11	2,37,628	3,12,040
Coompta & Dharwar	132	1,27164	1,40390
Westerns-Northerns	200	65,485	93,770
Cocoanada ..		407	2 634
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		37,676	58,695
Persian	51	4,309	4,348
American.. ..	3,812	3,35,591	17,257
Egyptian and African		81,304	72,341
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	7,648	29,95,862	31,91,039

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 7th July

In full pressed Bales. 9-7-27		This year	Last year.
Europe	1,521	3,60,755	5,12,050
Japan & China	190	14,09 876	16,33,381
Coast Ports ..		23,020	22,305
Up-country by Rail		1,43,835	94,112
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		20,818	49,818
Total	3121	19,58,304	23,11,666

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 11.

On Saturday the London Silver market closed unchanged. Shanghai Exchange opened at 2/6 13/16 but declined to 2/6 3/4. The local market opened for Ashad at Rs. 59/- declined 2 as. on local jobbers selling. The North China "Daily Mail" reports that the Mint at Hankow is consuming 7,500 bars monthly and the Nankin Mint is expected to open consuming 4,500 bars every month. Thus is goes to prove that steady support is likely to continue from China. The closing quotations per Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd., were as under:—

Ready				59 0 0
	Op.	H.	L.	Cl.
Ashad	59/0/0	59/0/0	58/14/0	58/15/0
Shravan	59/1/0	59/1/0	58/15/0	59/0/0

Double options premium:—

Ashad	0 7 0
Shravan	1 0 0

Shanghai London Exchange 2/6 3/4.—steady.

New York Silver 56 3/8

GOLD.

Bombay, July 11.

The Gold market shows no change as the sterling exchange is quiet but steady.

Bar Gold Ready	21 8 6
Ashad	21 8 0
Shravan	21 8 3

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 11.

C. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13-16.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 13|16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 887.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 131.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling Rs. 136 1|4.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 174 1/4.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2.

CROSS RATE—

London—New York Dol. 4.85 17/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.91.
London—Rome Liras 88.15.
London—Berlin Marks 20.48-3|4.
Tone of exchange.—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 11.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 to 2-3|4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 11.

		Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.		307-10
" Fine	303/5 Nov.	+28/Dec.	+17-
" F. G.	"		298/300
Sind-Punjab Fine	"		302/5
" F. G.	"		297/300
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.		315-48
Nagpur	345-48 Nov.	+36 Dec	+24-
Yeotmal	"		340-42
Arvi	340/42 Nov	+28 Dec	+16-
Amraoti			335-37
K amgaon-Akola	335/37 Nov	+21 Dec	+10/
Mulkapur	"		330-33
Khandesh	328/30 Nov.	+14 Dec.	+1
Muthia. Fine	325/27		4
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	"		335-37
Purna Average	"		3 5/27
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	330/32
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	332/35
Burwah Sanavad	"		332/35
Broach Fine M.G.,			345/50
F.G.,			338/40
Westerns Good MG			337/40
" HG.		"	
Cambodia Fine M G			380/90
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G			345/50
Compta F.G.M.G.			345/50
Dhollera			
Kdi/Viramgam			

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 11.

The Linseed market ruled rather quiet with jobbers selling. The Wheat market ruled quiet but steady.

Linseed Sept	11 0 9
Linseed May	11 0 9
Wheat Sept	8 0 3
Wheat May	7 14 6

Local Mandvi market was closed today.

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, July 11.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 9th inst.

Wheat	11,838 cwts.
Linseed	3,042 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	198 ,,
Gingellyseeds	28 ,,
Poppyseed	202 ,,
Groundnuts	1,304 ,,
Castorseed	1,469 ,,
Rice	357 ,,
Myrabollams	54 ,,
Cottonseed	2,788 ,,
Mowraseed	90 ,,
Gram	1,743 ,,
Joowar	1.224 ,,
Barley	399 ,,
Bajree	1,084 ,,
Coal	264 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab), July 9.

Wheat Bhadon	4 10 0
Wheat Asuj	4 12 9
Gram Asuj	4 1 0
Barley Asuj	3 6 6
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8 0 0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 3 3
READY.	
Wheat	4 6 0 to 4 12 0
Gram	3 10 0 to 3 13 0
Barley	3 3 0
Rapeseeds	7 8 0 to 8 0 0
Cottonseeds	4 0 0
Oil of Rapeseeds	19 2 0
Market Arrival.—	
Wheat	200 mds.
Gram	50 mds.
Barley	40 mds.
Rapeseeds	20 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

Rained here about three inches and cloud spreading.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS

Many requests for advice in financial and commercial matters are constantly being made to us. In order to meet the wishes of our readers arrangements have been made to report in these columns upon the intrinsic value as far as may be ascertained of present or prospective investments, and to give advice to investors.

Letters of inquiry regarding prices and future of scrips of the Bombay Stocks and Shares be addressed to:—

The Special Adviser,
C/o The "Bombay Chronicle,"

(Continued from column 6.)

Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	92	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	1
Mysore	53	4	126	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	120	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	318	12
Osmanshai (100) ..	75	..	45	
Pearl	250	8	5-5	
Phoenix	100	10	400	
Premier..	100	..	11	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	(9)	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8800	
Simplex	100	..	186	4
Sir Shapurji, Broach	100	..	30	
Standard	500	..	162)	
Swadeshi	500	..	5:0	
Swan	00	..	160	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	190	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	280	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50v	970	

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad	407	8
Bombay Cotton	347	8
Bombay Dyeing	935	
Century ..	426	4
Central India	535	
Colaba Land	147	8
Crescent	2.3	12
Edward Sassoon		
Fazulbhoy	921	4
Finlays	148	12
Globe	35	
Gokak	135	
Indian Bleaching	243	12
Indore Malwa	352	8
Kohinoor	12	50
Madhowjee	127	8
Mathuradas	80	
Meyer Sassoon	92	8
Mysore	126	4
New Great	318	12
Pearl	883	12
Pabany	242	8
Phoenix	400	
Simplex	180	1
Swadeshi	520	
Swan Mills	140	
Tata Mills	190	
Govt. paper 2 1/2 per cent.	77 15	6
Govt. Paper 3 per cent.	108 8	0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

TATA SECOND PREFERENCE FIRM.

Bombay, July 11.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton mill shares opened quiet but improved on short covering and bull support. There was good demand for Dyeing, Fazal, Pearl and Century. The tone of the market was very steady.

TATA IRON.

There was small change in Ordinary and Defferd shares the tone being very quiet on less bright outlook of the concern for coming years. There was very good demand for second preference shares which hardened to Rs. 92|8.

MISCELLANEOUS:

There was good demand for Tata Hydros Power and Andhra Valley shares, prices of which improved from Rs. 10 to 15. Cement shares closed with a steady tone. Bank shares were rather steady. Trams improved to Rs. 148|2.

DEBENTURES:

There seems good demand for debentures. Tata Hydros 8 per cent were done at Rs. 109|4, Kundli at Rs. 101. Telephones at 52|12, Assur Virjee Mills at Rs. 94 Tax free and Kasturchand Mills at Rs. 91 Tax free.

SECURITIES:

Despite easy money, the market conditions are stagnant and dull. Prices continue unchanged but heavy tenders are expected on the settlement day which is falling on the 15th instant.

SHARES.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	79	8
Baroda	50	4	87	
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	63	
Central ..	25	1-4	29	14
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	371	4
Union	5	0	3	15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10		27	10
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	25	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	202	8
Katni Cement O.	100	..	173	1
Katni Cement D.	20	..	640	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	51	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	864	12
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	100	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Dosb	100	5 p.c.	100	
Markhana ..	100	5 p.c.	88	
Pandra Bhon ..	99	5 p.c.	81	
Sachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Lara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	103	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	215	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	17	1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	850	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	118	2
Bombay Tramways P...	50	1-2	03	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	10-5	
Tata Hydro-elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c	997	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	782	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	856	4
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			430	
Akbari ..	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	125	17/8	170	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	500	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	295	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	21	
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	663	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	193	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9	14
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	36	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	7
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	360	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	680	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	136	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	92	8

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/9.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/9.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/2.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/15.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

'Forward Rates.—15th July sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/15 1945/55 Rs. 108/9.

Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		80	183	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..			57	10
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	225	1200	
Industrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	5	2
Jupiter			5	8
New India ..	25	..	25	2
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1900	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0		12
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	247	8
Apollo	50	..	7	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	37	8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9	6 4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	230	25	928	12
Bombay Industrial	105		5	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	310	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	426	4
Central India O.	100	16	6.5	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	75	
Ceylon	200	..	57	
Colaba Land Mill	100	6	147	8
Crescent ..	100	4	213	12
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	250	
David	500	..	250	
Duria	100	..	170	
Dawn	230	55	7.0	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1	1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	30	144	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	56	4
Elphinstone O.	100	..	25	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	145	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	121	4
Finlay	1,000	..	148	12
Framjee Petit	100	..	(2)	
Gokak	100	9	135	
Hindoostan	1,000	120	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc	100	..	242	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	120	1430	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	352	8
Jumabhed O.	250	..	4	
Khatau Makanjee ..	80	..	60	
Kilachand	25	..	3	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1:3	
Lakhmi Cotton ..	1,000	60	680	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	17	8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	30	
Madras United ..	250	15	60	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1620	
Mathradas	100	.	80	

(Continued in column 4.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Mr. N. M. Joshi's lecture at Servants of India Society.

Public meeting of Mussalmans re: "Rangila Rasul" Judgment at 9 p.m., Khoja Jamat Khana, Mandvi.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-45
Nagpur Mail	7-00
Peshwar Express	8-45
Poona Mail	11-30
Poona Express	12-15
Calcutta Mail	15-15
Nagpur Express	16-00
Punjab Mail	16-50
Poona Express	19-45
Madras Express	21-15
Trains	**Departures. H.M.**
Poona Express	7-45
Madras Erpress	8-15
Punjab Mail	12-45
Poona Express	14-15
Nagpur Mail	15-00
Poona Mail	15-15
Calcutta Mail	19-15
Peshawar Express	21-00
Nagpur Express	22-30
Madras Mail	22-00

B. B. AND C. I.

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11-15	16-30
Gujrat Mail	7-25	20-45
Kathiawar Mail	8-35	21-05
Delhi Express	6-20	21-25
Express	19-35*	7-25

*Terminates at Church Gate.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 15th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" arrived London on Saturday, the 9th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Osterley" via Dhanushkoti and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra S.S. "Masula" via Dhanushkoti and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

MY NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the My Night High School Mr. V. S. Toro, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, will deliver a magic lantern lecture on "India's Place in the World" to-day, the 12th July 1927 at 7 p.m. in the School Hall, 91B, Parel Road, Chinchpokli.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Under the auspices of the Parliamentary sub-committee, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., of the Servants of India Society, on the "League of Nations and how it affects women," to-day, the 12th instant.

SARVAJANIK GANESH UTSAV.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Hindu Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the rooms of the Matunga Residents' Association, to arrange for the celebration of the "Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav."

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, L.C.P. & S., of the Blind Relief Association, treated 185 patients in the month of June, 1927, of whom 132 were males and 53 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

'RANGILA RASUL' JUDGMENT.

PUBLIC MEETING OF BOMBAY MUSLIMS

A public meeting of Mussalmans to consider the situation arising out of the "Rangila Rasul" Judgment will be held to-night at 9 p.m. at the Khoja Jamat Khana, Mandvi.

KURLA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of the residents of Kurla was held on Sunday at 8-30 a.m. at the Hanuman Theatre, Kurla with a view to open an Association of the Kurla Residents. Mr. Wadilal Shah presided and the following two resolutions were passed.

The meeting resolved to establish the Kurla Residents' Association whose aim will be the protection of the civic rights of the residents of Kurla and to serve and safe-guard their interests. A provisional Committee of eighteen persons, both ladies and gentlemen, was also appointed to draw up the rules and regulations of the Association.

RESTAURANT OWNER'S LOSS.

Syed Mohmed Syed Hussain, manager, Persian Restaurant, Fere Road, reports to the police theft of Rs. 350 in cash on Saturday.

IMPERIAL BANK.

RS. 76 LAKHS PROFITS FOR HALF YEAR.

We regret that owing to a Printer's mistake Rs. 17 lakhs instead of Rs. 76 lakhs was mentioned as profits in the heading given to the following paragraph about the Imperial Bank published in our issue of yesterday.

The following is a memorandum of the Imperial Bank's profit for the half year ended 30th June 1927:—

Net profit for the half year ended 30th June, 1927, Rs. 76,15,200.

Brought forward from 31st December, 1926, Rs. 9,40,600.

Total Rs. 85,64,800.

DISTRIBUTION.

Dividend declared for half year at per annum free of income-tax absorbing Rs. 45,00,000.

Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 7,50,000.

Transferred to Pension Fund, Rs. 3,00,000.

Carried forward Rs. 30,14,800.

Total Rs. 85,64,800.—A. P.

MR. RAJENDRA SOMNARAYAN CONGRATULATED

An impressive function was organised by the Vadnagar Nagar Mandal under the Presidentship of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., to congratulate Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan, Vice-President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association for being made a Justice of Peace, on Sunday, the 10th at Hirabag.

Various speakers including Messrs. H. G. Anjaria, H. V. Divatia, C. N. Pandya and M. B. Dave referred to the manifold activities of Mr. Rajendra in Gujarati literature, Share bazar and Nagar Mandal. The President in his speech narrated the history of his connection with Surat and said his Guru Prannarayan mentioned to him always two names of men of note in our caste at Surat-Nandshanker and Somnarayan.

Mr. Rajendra while thanking them all said that the eulogy conferred on him by all the local papers and particularly the "Times of India" at the time of the crisis of 1925 was mainly responsible for this distinction. He thanked them all, his brother brokers and editors and explained the distinction between the Western and Eastern idea of citizenship. Befitting the occasion he gave a message of peace one to Bharat and the other to Humanity which was very impressive.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU IN BOMBAY

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.C.S.I., will address a public meeting on the "Present Political Situation" on Friday, the 15th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, under the auspices of the Indian National Party, Bombay. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside.

RADIO BROADCASTING.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast the following programme on Tuesday, the 12th instant:

5 to 6 p.m. English Instrumental and Classical Music.

1. No, No, Nanette Selection, Mayfair Orchestra.
2. No, No, Nanette Selection, Mayfair Orchestra.
3. Simple Aveu, Cello Solo.
4. Christ Church Bells, Band.
5. Prayer and Cradle song, Grand Organ.
6. Sonata in B Flat (Mozart No. 1), Violin and Piano.
7. Sonata in B Flat (Mozart No. 2), Violin and Piano.

6-30 to 7 p.m. English Instrumental Music.

1. April Blossoms.
2. While the Sahara Sleeps, Havana Band.
3. Only you and Lonely Me, Hilton's Orchestra.

7 p.m. Time Signal.

7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Musical Items continued.

1. Savoy Christmas Medley, Band.
2. A Midsummer Night's Dream, Orchestra.
3. Bird of Love Devise.
4. Danny Boy.
5. Through All the Days to be.

Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 385 metres. Power 100 watts.

BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH TO BE BROADCASTED.

BOMBAY, July 11.

On the occasion of the opening of the Broadcasting in Bombay by H. E. the Viceroy, listeners will not only have an opportunity for the first time of listening to a Viceroy speaking, but at 7-45 p.m. the same evening listeners will also hear for the first time the Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead. His Lordship has recorded on a specially made Gramophone Record a speech on "Broadcasting in India" which arrived by the s.s. "Razmak" just in time for the opening programme.—A.P.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR TO LEAVE INDIA ON 6TH AUGUST.

MADRAS, July 11.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar has been invited to represent India at the International Conference on Communications and Transport which is to be held at Geneva on August 23rd. Sir Ramaswami proposes to proceed first to Geneva for this Conference and then to London for a conference with the India Office with reference to the Assembly of the League of Nations which commences on September 5th, for which he will return to Geneva. He will sail from Bombay on August 6th.—A. P.

HIGH COURT

PULLING RAILWAY CHAIN

CASE AGAINST ADVOCATE

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard an application filed by Mr. Pruthulal H. Vasavada, Advocate of Bombay High Court.

A case under Section 108 of the Railway Act has been instituted against the applicant in the 2nd Class Magistrate's Court, Pardi, Surat District. The applicant had pulled the chain when the train was starting from the Udwada Station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway when he was travelling on 7th May last from Bombay to Junagad by the morning Express train on the 7th May last. According to the applicant, he had pulled the chain to save injury to the applicant's servant-boy.

The applicant now applied to the High Court to have the case transferred to the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay.

He contended that the alleged offence being in respect of the Railway Act, the jurisdiction thereof lies in the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Bombay under Section 184 of Criminal Procedure Code. Moreover the applicant and witnesses being in Bombay, trial at Pardi would cause great inconvenience to them. The Railway Company has its office in Bombay and would not be prejudiced by the transfer.

Their Lordships issued a rule against the Railway Company to show cause why the case should not be transferred.

KHOJA ISNASHARIES

GOVERNED BY HINDU AND NOT MAHOMADAN LAW

Mr. Justice Rangneker at the High Court heard an interesting case filed by a minor Yusuf Ali, belonging to the Khoja community, son of the deceased Bai Jaitanbai, who claimed that the estate of his mother may be duly administered, and the share of himself and his father Shar Alli Walji and of his maternal grandmother Bai Moolbai be duly ascertained and handed over to them or properly secured. The petitioner also prayed for a declaration that the deceased was governed by Mahomedan Law in regard to the making of the will, and that among the Khoja Isnashari sect the custom exists that a married woman is not competent to make a will.

For the defence it was contended that Bai Janabai's will was genuine and that Khoja Isnasharis are not governed by Mahomedan Law, but by Hindu Law, and that there was no custom preventing a married woman from making a will of the property which is "her Stridhan" property (dowery).

A decree was obtained by consent under which the plaintiff admitted that the will of the deceased was valid and operative. The executors waived the right to the income of the estate during the minority of the plaintiff and in his favour. The deed of revocation remained unchallenged, and the deceased's estate was declared by consent, and the net estate was ordered to be handed over to the Administrator-General to be invested in securities and to be kept to the plaintiff's credit until he attained the age of 21.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah and J. H. Vakil instructed by Dharamsey Dadachanji and Co. represented the defendant.

A CHAUFFEUR'S DEATH.

FOUND WITH THROAT CUT.

Kashinath Tukaram, a chauffeur employed in the Bombay Port Trust, was found in his room at Cochin Street, Fort, on Sunday evening with his throat cut. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

A FATAL ASSAULT

MILL-HAND GETS TRANSPORTATION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Baker at the Criminal Session of the High Court sentenced one Pandu Gopal, a mill-hand, to transportation on his conviction for murder by a verdict of the special jury.

The accused on April 9 last under the influence of drink attacked a neighbour Dhondu Rana who was taking bath under the water-tap at a chawl on DeLisle Road. The victim received serious stab-wounds and died shortly afterwards.

MOLESTING A WOMAN

MOHOMEDAN GETS 6 MONTHS.

For outraging the modesty of a woman Dawood Chand (30), was sentenced to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Bombay Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, on Monday.

It appears that Bamboai J. Vakil, a Parsi woman, was going along Tardeo Road with her children at about 7-30 p.m., on Saturday when the accused suddenly came in front of her and molested her. An alarm was raised and he was chased and arrested.

The accused pleaded 'not guilty' to the charge, but was convicted and sentenced as above.

PEDDAR ROAD MOTOR SMASH.

MR. J. R. D. TATA'S CASE TRANSFERRED

Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, granted the application of Mr. Jehangir R. D. Tata to transfer his case from the Court of Mr. G. R. Khairaz to some other Court.

This case, it will be remembered, is a sequel to what is known as the Pedder Road motor smash, in which Mr. K. D. Kanga lost his life and in connection with which Mr. Russi Mehta was convicted of rash driving.

Mr. Jehangir Tata was one of the dinner party at Juhu and is charged with racing his car on the night in question. The ground for transfer of the case urged by Mr. Tata was that Mr. Khairaz had come to certain definite conclusions when he convicted Mr. Russi Mehta and such conclusions might prejudice his defence.

After consulting Inspector Naden who is in charge of the case and hearing that he had no objection to the transfer his Worship transferred the case to the Dadar Court.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND MUNICIPALITY

MR. TAIRSEE'S PROPOSAL

At a meeting of the Improvement Trust Board to-day Mr. L. R. Tairsee will move the following resolution:—

"That the Board are of opinion that the services of an expert adviser be engaged to advise

(i) Whether the Trust should be amalgamated with the Municipality immediately or by degrees and if so how?

(ii) Whether pending amalgamation similar departments of the Trust and Municipality can be worked by one agency, and if so how?

(iii) Whether retrenchments in any respects are possible, and if so, to submit definite schemes on the subject?

2. That the Committee be requested to find out suitable men and submit their names at the next quarterly meeting of the Board for their approval."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES OPEN STRONG.

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Jutes opened strong after the weekend and there was a good deal more activity displayed by operators that was not so much in evidence since the publication of the jute crop forecast. All the shares dealt in realised better prices but towards the close eased somewhat. Coals mostly show no change in quotations and the undertone continues steady. In teas there was more enquiry with better turnover. Rates however underwent little alterations.

Miscellaneous.—While Burn and Co., and Indian Iron and Steel remain quite steady, Bengal Iron have registered some improvement. Otherwise no change of any note was recorded in this section to-day. Government securities were very firm.

Cottons.—Dunbar ordy. 228.

Jutes.—Alliance ordy. 673-8. Anglo-India 480. Bally pref. 111. Auckland 378. Belvedere ordy. 688-8. Birla pref. 100-8. Caledonian ordy. 715. Champdani 199. Cheviot 351. Clive 48-4. Dalhousie ordy. 566. Delta ordy. 645. Empire ordy. 66. Gondalpara 1278-8. Gourepore ordy. 840. Howrah 50-12. Hukumchand ordy. 19-8. India 300. Kamarhatty ordy. 778. Kankannarrah 578. Lansdowne ordy. 547. Lawrence pref. 122. Northbrooke 66-12. National 36-4. Orient 308-8. Presidency 12-2. Reliance 554. Union 790. Coals Bhalgora 4-12. Equitable 20-2. Kalapshari 20-14. Standard 51-8. South Karenpura 4-4. Union 21.—A.P.

INTERFERENCE WITH RIGHTS OF PRESS.

JOURNALIST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA'S CONDEMNATION.

BOMBAY, July 11.

The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India passed the following resolution at its last meeting:—

The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India regards the recent interference with the rights of the Press, particularly under the Sea Customs and Post Offices Acts, as a growing menace on the liberty of the Press. The Committee protests against the action of the Burma Government against "Forward" which is entirely indefensible."—A.P.

D. S. C. FOR LORD IRWIN

MYSORE UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

BANGALORE, July 11.

At a special meeting of the Mysore University Senate held this morning at the Central College Bangalore, Sir B. N. Seal the Vice-Chancellor presiding, a resolution proposed by Rao Bahadur Shama Rao that the degree of Doctor of Science should be conferred on His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, during his forthcoming visit to Bangalore was passed unanimously.—A. P.

MRS. MUNICIPALITY" MONEY MAKING ME D M?

ENQUIRY INTO EMPLOYEES' EARNINGS AND PROPERTY.

ABSENCE FROM MEETINGS NOT TO BE PENALISED.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

ABSENCE NOT TO BE PUNISHED.

Consideration was given to the proposition of Mr. R. K. Vaidya.

'That if a motion of which notice has been given by a member drops because the member is not in attendance when the motion comes up before the Corporation for consideration, it cannot be brought forward before the lapse of three months and that the Procedure Rules be amended accordingly.'''

The proposition was discussed for about an hour during which time personalities were indulged in very often and the president had to request the councillors to confine themselves to the question before them.

Mr. D.G. Dalvi moved an amendment to exclude the member who absented himself from moving the motion standing in his name from allowing the privilege of bringing a similar proposition within three months.

Both the amendment and the proposition were thrown off.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING PRESS.

Mr. D. G. Khairaz then moved:—

"That the Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to report on the advisability of the Bombay Municipality running its own Printing Press.'''

The proposition was carried.

EMPLOYEE'S PROPERTIES.

Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, then moved:—

'That the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation within three months a detailed statement of properties owned by Municipal employees descriptive of the following particulars:—

Name of the employee.

Name of the employee if the property stands in the name of his wife.

Date of taking possession.

Name of the Vendor from whom the property was purchased.

The amount at which purchased.

Salary at the time of taking possession.

Present salary of the employee.'''

The Commissioner said the proposition required irrelevant and unnecessary details and would take considerable time. He had however, no objection to submit a statement on the lines required by the government.

Mr. R. A. Gole said the Hindu and Mohmedan religions allowed poligamy and if the property stood in the names of several wives it would be difficult to find out how much an employee was really worth. He therefore moved an amendment to refer the matter to the General Purposes Committee for report.

"MRS. MUNICIPALITY."

Mr. M. M. Desai moved another amendment to ask for a report of the employees receiving Rs. 500|- per month only.

Mr. P. Joseph moved an amendment to include only the staff getting Rs. 100|- p.m.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee supporting the proposition said he knew a good many people who have made money through "Mrs. Municipality" and it would be worth while to know whether among the Municipal staff there were any who had made money through their wives or speculation.

Mr. Gole's amendment was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

Y. M. C. A. AND B. B. R. A. DRAW.

The first division match between the Y. M. C. A. and B. B. R. A. on Monday resulted in a goalless after a fairly even game in which both sides missed several good opportunities. Especially worthy of mention were the gunners' backs who played a sterling game and averted many critical situations. But here arises an interesting point, Gabriel exploits the well-known tackle of Reaney who used to play for the R. A. a few seasons ago. This is effected by sliding across the oncoming forward's path and though it must be admitted that the ball is actually played, there is the attendant factor of the attacker being invariably tripped. An occasion of this kind certainly seems to warrant the censure of the referee on the grounds of dangerous play. The practice should be strictly checked inasmuch as it tends to arouse bad feeling between players and this is to be avoided in the interests of sport.

The Young Men gave a good account of themselves the team as a whole playing well, especially the forwards, and the gunners had to thank their defence for the fact that no goals were scored. The B. B. R. A. did actually a goal but this was disallowed by the referee.

Y. M. C. A.	Nil.
B. B. R. A.	Nil.

Referee: A. Reynolds.

Men and Matters.

In his account of the Chemlsford Club's farewell banquet at the Hotel Cecil, Simla, to Sir Alexander Muddiman, the special correspondent of the "Times of India" remarks: "The speeches, which will be doubtless reported at length by the semi-official news agency, were in the happiest vein."

* * * * * *

But will the Associated Press receive in the "happiest vein" this certificate that it is a "semi-official" news-agency?

* * * * * *

Sir Stanley Reed does his level best to "put the British public wise" about India. The Missionary Settlement for University Women in Bombay held a luncheon in mail week at the Forum Club in London "in place of an annual meeting." This was an excellent idea, and the speeches too must have been found appetising by the company assembled to encourage the Settlement's work. Sir Stanley Reed told them about a "curious reaction" in India.

* * * * * *

The earlier batch of Nationalists in India, he said, were "sometimes too exclusively western in their ideas and practices." According to Sir Stanley that is how "they prepared the ground for the curious reaction which was expressed in non-co-operation" at the present time.

* * * *

No wonder the English do not appreciate such "curious re-actions." So long as the Indian, decked out in foreign clothes, with a preference for British ways and names, taked of liberty at the annual three days' show called the Congress of the Moderate Era only to other Indian "leaders" of similar mentality, there was no harm. But now, there is alas! a "curious reaction." The travelled Indian who has seen English people in their home-lands comes back and dresses like the poor masses and talks of mass action. That is dangerous. That is a "curious reaction."

* * * * * *

Slim:—"When do you do your hardest work?"

Fat:—"Before breakfast."

Slim:—"What do you do?"

Fat:—"Try to get out of bed."

* * * *

Dolly: "A blind man just said to me 'handsome lady.' How could he know that?"

Molly: "Oh, he must have been really blind."

LATEST NEWS

SIMLA, July 11.

H. E. The Governor of the Punjab has cabled to the High Commissioner for India in London asking him to convey to the President of the Agricultural Commission his deep regret and also that of the Punjab Government at the news of the death of Sir Ganga Ram and to convey to his son Lala Sevak Ram his deep personal sympathy.

The Government of India announce that Messrs. Y. R. Pappin, S. S. Hassan and Maung Shwe Baw who qualified at the Indian Civil Service competitive examination held at Allahabad in January last, have been selected by the Secretary of State for nomination to the Service. Further selections will be announced in due course.—A.P.

LONDON, July 11.

Berlin.—Official announcement says that there have been one hundred and forty-five deaths in Saxony due to storms. Troops police and volunteers are scouring devastatd districts where receding waters have left thick layers of mud. Several cases are reported of people going mad.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 11.
Previous Closing Rate	17.66
To-day's Opening Rate	17.72
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	18.04
Difference	+.39

LIVERPOOL.

	July 11.
Previous Closing Rate	9.31
To-day's Opening Rate	9.42
Difference	+.11
To-day's Closing Rate	9.45
Difference	+.14

Broach April/May Expectations Rs. 358

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY JULY 12, 1927.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AGAIN.

For twenty years and more India has made a dead set against the politico-economic shibboleth of Imperial Preference for reasons both political and economic. Even the Government of India were convinced, at any rate in the past, that the extension of Preference to India would be prejudicial to her economic interests. We do not understand who inspired the suggestion that Imperial Preference might provide a comparatively easy solution of our textile troubles. It may be a feeler to ascertain whether the country in her distress would be more kindly disposed to a scheme of preference. It may be a dodge to lead Indians to believe that discrimination against Japan or an all-round raising of the duty on all foreign piece-goods is an utter impossibility. It may also, conceivably, be part of a premediated plan to impose Preference upon a country deprived of every other remedy to save her cotton industry. The Anglo-Indian Press has begun to give a cordial welcome to the suggestion. We do not yet know what Government now think of it. And till we know their views, we cannot put two and two together though in view of the preference given to British Steel and obviously inspired articles in the Anglo-Indian Press it is not difficult to surmise that they will seek to placate the mill-owners in some manner if the latter agree to pay the price of accepting Imperial Preference. But we do know that the country has not changed its opinion. We understand that there are some mill-owners who do not object to Preference on political grounds. If they mean that they are not much concerned with political considerations it is a surprising statement to make so soon after the bitter experience of political considerations dictating a vicious economic policy. However, we are glad that mill-owners as a class are convinced, on economic grounds, of the futility and possible mischief of Imperial Preference. They are much too shrewed to forget that there is such a thing as jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. To-day they believe that competition with Lancashire is not so severe as that with Japan. That belief is but partly right and has been to some extent responsible for the revival of the Preference idea.

But the mill-owners remember that they have yet to reckon with Lancashire in the immediate future and that their ancient rival would pursue every chance concession to its logical conclusion. Imperial Preference has its obligations as well as advantages and once the policy is adopted by a non-self-governing country the obligations are bound to prove costly. Apart from general grounds, what is the value of a mere 4 per cent. protection against Japan as against preference to a rival that has been before and is sure to be soon a formidable competitor? We can conceive of circumstances when any scheme of Preference may be seriously considered by India. And that is when India or rather the Indian people, have complete financial autonomy and generally the same status in the Empire as the self-governing Dominions have. At present the people's deep distrust of any scheme of Imperial Preference is a healthy instinct of self-preservation. The instinct found apt expression in the mill-owners statement that "they were not going to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Government by countenancing in any manner British Preference."

IRELAND'S LOSS.

The dastardly attack on Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, the Free State politician which resulted in his death, is a great loss to Irish Nationalism. It will also involve the Cosgrave Ministry into immediate troubles as the removal of the strong man in that Ministry by violent means will be a sign for pent-up passions on both sides to burst out. It is a satisfaction to know that De Valera's followers have lost no time in repudiating any responsibility for the assassination. The large following which the Cosgrave Party has in the Irish Free State will imperil the chance of securing stable and progressive administration for the Ministry if it insists on vindictive punishment of the assailants when traced and tried.

It will need the exercise of great patience and forbearance on the part of Mr. Cosgrave and his party to keep their heads cool in the present crisis. They are, as an Irish politician of long experience remarks, "sick, sore and sorry" after the recent electoral struggle which has ended so ambiguously for them. But that struggle brought out one thing with remarkable clearness. It is that the Irish people as a whole are tired of violence, that they have lost faith in the efficacy of violent coercion of those who hold political opinions opposed to theirs. Sinn Fein which advocates recourse to arms lost in the recent election 19 seats, its representation being reduced from 24 to 5. But the peculiar feature of the election was that many of the votes denied to the Sinn Fein party as such, were transferred to De Valera and a few of his followers who enjoy a personal popularity in the country. The presence of this group in the Dail, had they taken the oath and thus been allowed to enter it, would have meant a permanent obstruction to the work of the Ministerialists. But they refuse to take the oath and are prohibited from entering the Dail and their activities will, therefore, be concentrated in damming Mr. Cosgrave and his colleagues all over the country as Pro-Treaty "cowards" who are ready to "sell" Irish freedom. If the Coalition which has enabled Mr. Cosgrave to form a Ministry can put forth sufficient team work even after the crippling of its energies owing to the loss of Mr. O'Higgins, there is no doubt that it will secure a wide measure of support in the Free State to enable it to suppress violent crime. Mr. O'Higgins' dying declaration was characteristic of the man: "I am dying at peace with my enemies. I die for my country. I go to join Michael Collins." His death in tragic circumstances is a fresh reminder that the freedom of a nation long in subjection can neither be won nor retained, after it is won, without sacrifice, of the highest type. Mr. O'Higgins, Mr. Cosgrave truly says, has, in his dauntless courage and unflinching determination, trodden the path blazed by Collins and Griffiths.

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

The need is being more and more felt for a well-equipped Technological Institute providing a variety of courses suited to the industrial conditions of this presidency. The quinquennial report of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute published a few days ago, shows how inadequately the Institute supplies that want. We see from the report that every year about 300 students seek admission to the Institute but only a half of them are admitted for want of accommodation and other reasons. Its chronic financial difficulties set close limits also to the nature and variety of courses provided in the institution. It is reasonable to hope that the Institute can show considerable expansion if it is affiliated to and brought under the general supervision of the Bombay University. It would then be an excellent nucleus for a full-fledged Technological Institute, which the University has in view. It was in this hope that the University approached the Institute some time ago with a suggestion for affiliation but the Board of the Institute have not only summarily turned down the suggestion but refer to it in their report in the following supercilious terms: "The Board felt that it was better to have its course revised when necessary by authorities such as the Mill-owners' Association, Railway Engineers, and Electrical and other experts rather than by an academic body such as the Senate of the University." We wonder if all the members of the Board have carefully noted the insinuation in this remark that is made in their name. The remark is an insult to the University to which are affiliated Government institutions like the Engineering College and the Agricultural College of Poona. If the Senate is a predominantly academic body—and it is rightly so—it should not be hard for it to appoint a Faculty of technological experts to guide it and to get expert advice from bodies like the Mill-owners' Association, Railway Engineers and the like.

The Institute, by its sneer at the Senate's academic character, challenges a scrutiny of its own practical work. The Institute's Calendar says that "the power station is considered a most important training factor for the mechanical and electrical students and a large amount of testing work both with the prime movers and electrical units is carried out by them." But we happen to learn from a reliable source that for the last four years the boilers and the steam power plant have not been in working order and students are sent out without any practical acquaintance of the manipulation of boilers and steam power plant. We also happen to know that the Weaving Department has been closed down for over a year and a half. We are told that all practical examinations are held by men unconnected with the Institute. If these can testify to the fitness of students in weaving when the entire shed is closed for over a year and a half and to the fitness of a mechanical engineer when he is innocent of any attendance on a boiler there is something seriously wrong somewhere and it does not take much thinking to say where it is. As regards the Chemistry Department, it is advertised year after year to contain "a complete plant for heating, crushing and pressing seeds for the expression of oil and an oil filter press, a plant for the manufacture of soaps and candles" etc., etc. Our informant doubts whether in the whole of the history of the Applied Chemistry Department, these were ever installed or worked. We shall be glad to know that we have been misinformed.

TIMELY ADVICE

Much may be forgiven to those oppressed by a great emotion. The judgment of Justice Dulipsingh in the "Rangila Rasul" case has naturally lacerated the hearts of the Muslims. But while every right-thinking Indian sympathises with them in this matter, he cannot but deplore the fact that in some of the resolutions passed by meetings of Muslims, especially in Lahore, demands have been made which are as unreasonable as they are likely to injure the cause which Muslims have at heart. One such claim is that Justice Dulipsingh should be compelled to resign. The promptitude with which Maulana Mahomed Ali has condemned this attitude is, therefore, welcome. As he points out, the charges against Justice Dulipsingh are baseless and the only proper and sensible course open to Muslims at this juncture is to concentrate all their efforts on bringing pressure on the Government so as to effect an immediate enactment penalising sacrilegious attacks on religious leaders. The Government of the Punjab have made it quite clear that they do not regard the judgment of Justice Dulipsingh to be the last word on the subject and have, therefore, secured the transfer of the "Risala Vartman" case to the High Court. The Muslims, therefore, will be best serving the cause they have at heart by listening to the advice of Sir Mahomed Iqbal to await in patience the decision in this test case and by paying no heed to the foolish and mischievous suggestion made by the president of the Lahore meeting to boycott Hindu shop-keepers and merchants. They need not slacken their legitimate efforts to see that all sacrilegious attacks on religious leaders are penalised, but these efforts should not be marred by extravagant language or demands.

"MASS-WARD DIRECTION."

(BY G. HARISARVOTHAMA RAO, M.L.C.)

The longing heart of "Forward" has coined an expressive phrase "Mass-ward Direction." The Congress has always desired to establish a mass-ward direction to its policy and it must be conceded that we have achieved a mass-ward direction to our movement in a very large measure from 1907 up to date. However, the mass-wardness has not been kept up always and, therefore, have we felt again and again the necessity for expressing our longing. To stop there would not serve the purpose. We must concentrate attention on the question as to why this mass-wardness has not been so effectively kept up as we desire and as to what exactly the essentials are that have to be satisfied before we are on a fair way so to keep it up.

OUR POVERTY.

As in life, so in politics we are poor. We have been unable to organise men to keep up the mass-wardness of our movement. Though, of course, the Congress has so often tried its best to form a body of national workers, it has never attempted seriously to explore all methods of harnessing "service" to politics and it has never seriously set about organising men for the general political service of the land. The exigencies of our political life, I grant, have had a great deal to do with this state of affairs. Some political crisis, some political catastraphe has always kindled an enthusiasm in the people and ephemeral bands of service have sprung into existence. When that crisis has passed, when that catastrophe has subsided and when that paroxysm has stopped, only a very small percentage of the service has remained to continue the general political work and it has always been found absolutely inadequate and ineffective. Except calling upon men for some specific political purpose of the day, the Congress has never seriously had the opportunity of either training or organising or maintaining men for political service. If I say that the Congress, out of its obsession for particular theories at particular times, has even looked upon movements designed for the training of people for national service with coldness and indifference, it is not with a view to attach any blame to the Congress but with a view to point to our weakest spot.

DAL'S POTENTIALITIES.

For some years past the Hindustani Seva Dal has been attempting to train volunteers for the Congress. It may not be that its volunteers themselves would be sufficient "service". But surely it is much better than doing nothing. The Seva Dal with proper encouragement could have given by this time a splendid "Service". The National Congress authorities have so little encouraged it that it has not done much.

Another serious attempt has been made to establish a "service". That is Mahatmaji's Khaddar service. There are no doubt men in it, a number of them, who are good and great. "Khaddar" has always been designed to help mass-wardness. But how has it suffered? "Khaddar" is no longer "politics." It is now an economic association ready to be blessed by the hospitality of the Maharaja of Mysore and by Finance Members of the Presidencies. Dumb practice of the Charka by the Mahatmaji—it is not so dumb really in his case, because he has his "Young India" his "Navajivan" and his great name to trumpet it—has induced at least idolatary but its practice by lesser folk, whatever its unseen spiritual effects may be, has so far produced no sustained political mass-wardness and it can never produce the same. All the same I value the Khaddar "Service" because I am free to grant that at sometimes or other in our history it is bound to be of immense value to us "Service."

There have been attempts made for years by certain members belonging to the Congress to induce the Congress to take up the question of organising a "Service" for educative work day in and day out. I myself, years ago, suggested that my province should establish a force of 24 trained life propagandists whose sole duty should be to visit the 12 districts in batches of two at 15 days per district per month. I was laughed at and I am sure I shall be still laughed at.

CONGRESS AND COUNCILS.

I have welcomed Council entry into the Congress programme for one reason more than others. In the name of the Congress we would have one or two or three men in every district whose interest it would be to keep the district informed as to what happens in the outside world. I am afraid I have to say I am not satisfied with the way in which Congress bodies are dealing with the true work of the Councillors. Congress Councillors must be made to tour their own districts. A great deal is being said about carrying on constructive work in the country. All work rests on its propagation. The work of propaganda is the work. The work of moving personally wih the masses, coming into contact with them, knowing the thousand and one difficulties they have and suggesting what remedies may be sought

(Continued on page 10.)

WONDERFUL AND RARE BOOKS.

A REMARKABLE LIBRARY IN HYDERABAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel thankful to you if you will kindly publish in your esteemed paper the following facts regarding an ancient library of great interest and value for the public.

Dr. Sayed Mohamed Kassim is a descendant of the former Chief Minister of the Royal Bijapur Adilshahi House. His ancestors were the custodians of this Library. The Doctor Saheb, a much travelled and well informed gentleman, has studied under his father and made researches by himself.

This library contains numerous valuable, wonderful and rare ancient books and manuscripts written on palmyra leaves dealing with Religion, Philosophy, Arts, Science, History, Medicine, Fortune-telling, Astrology and various other subjects. They are written in almost all the languages of India. Some of them appear to be of the Vedic period. It is believed that in no other Library in India could such a collection of rare and valuable books be found. The subject matter treated in many of them is simply wonderful and will certainly be interesting to the public. So here is a vast field for research for well known historians like Sir John Marshall, Jadunath Sarkar, etc. The historians, with the aid of Doctor Saheb, may one day bring forth wonders.

There is a book with Doctor Saheb which teaches embalming dead bodies. The process of this ancient art is described clearly and it is said that if it is faithfully carried out dead bodies can be made to remain intact without decomposition for thousands of years.

Another wonderful possession of a book with him deals with wireless telegraphy carried out by simply two stone plates. By it a useful machine will be obtained without the aid of Science in these days of progress.

Doctor Saheb is conversant with the knowledge of producing coloured cotton by sowing seeds treated before by chemicals.

Operations are explained in a book possessed by him in order to find out where things are hidden below the surface of earth such as precious stones, hidden treasure, buried ancient cities etc. He can also by the aid of a glass which could be prepared according to the process given in a book with him and which, when held over the surface of the sea, will clearly show all its contents at the bottom.

The Doctor Saheb is preparing a lantern which will be burning for number of years,

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

The Spoke in the Wheel.

The "Pioneer" follows the tradition of the Anglo-Indian Press in attempting to serve as the spoke in the wheel obstructing India's progress towards freedom. The Allahabad journal is even averse to the very moderate proposals made by the Skeen Committee for taking a hesitating halting step forward towards Indianisation of the Army. From a recent article in the paper it is evident that it is more in the know about the wishes of Whitehall in this matter than Simla itself. It appears the Skeen Committee's recommendations have been summarily rejected by Whitehall. The Russian bogey has been raised in England again, and the "Pioneer," while expressing its satisfaction at the prospect of Indianisation of the Army having little chance now, warns the Government of India not to allow the Indian Army to relapse into a "second line army." The improvement in the army favoured by it and by the British Jingoes can only mean new and heavier burden of taxation for India, and she has reason strongly to resist the imposition of such burdens.

Nothing Doing.

The Three Powers Conference on the reduction in naval armaments is considered to have made "great progress." The plenary sitting of the Conference will show what precious little progress has been achieved in view of the fact that the knotty problem of cruiser limitation still remains unsolved. Agreement is supposed to have been reached on the question of maximum displacement of submarines. But the Japanese demand that Japan's quota of submarines should be 70,000 tons is not one which the other two Powers can view with approbation. The real tussle however is between Britain and America. As the diplomatic correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" pointed out recently, America demands that Britain's auxiliary ratio must be reduced to that of the U.S.A., or that, failing this, the American auxiliary ratio must be brought up to that of Great Britain "even at the cost, if necessary, of a new U.S. naval construction programme." If America is in this mood, because Britain will not yield an inch, there is little chance for real disarmament. There must be a generous give and take in this matter, and that spirit is lacking in both the Powers.

Wire-Pullers.

Every patriotic Burman will welcome the courageous statement of the Burman National leader, Rev. U. Ottamma analysing the nature of the recent agitation for the separation of Burma from India. Burmans who are misled into believing that the constitution of Burma as an independent "dependency" which has nothing to do with India will be to the political and economic advantage of their country, will do well to remember who it is that has engineered the agitation. As Rev. Ottamma points out, it is the British mercantile community in Burma which approves of it and its support of the movement is strengthened by the help it receives from short-sighted Anglicised Burmans who fondly imagine that if only the Indians are driven out of the country they will be masters of it. They are mistaken. The British will remain masters all the same and the probability is that they will become harsher masters than they are now. It is gratifying to note that the strongest and most popular party in Burma, the Nationalist Party, sees through all this wire-pulling and is striving to expose it.

Cold-Blooded Insult.

According to a cable to "Forward." an Indian doctor, Dr. Fernandez, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer of the Leeds Municipality, has been asked to resign his office only on the ground of his colour by the order of the Health Ministry. Dr. Fernandez is said to have held his office for several years and nothing has been suggested against his work or character. It is a pure unmitigated colour question. We understand that attempts were made on two or three occasions before to oust Dr. Fernandez from his post. But the Leeds Municipality stood by him. And now it is the edict of the Health Ministry itself that a coloured man cannot hold the office. It is thus a cold-blooded decision a most offensive type of colour bar and one in the heart of the British Empire. If the authorities in England are allowed to have their way, the bar will be extended to many an Indian holding the post of House Surgeon in hospitals in England. It is a calculated insult to India and she will not stand it. With what face can England now plead with those Dominions which put up a colour bar against India, or ask Indians to believe in British sense of honour?

Abyssinia's Progress.

The audacity of the two European Powers, England and Italy, in allowing themselves "rights" over the waters of Lake Tsana, which lies in Abyssinian territory, caused, it will be recalled, the Government of Abyssinia to lodge a spirited protest with the League of Nations. The Abyssinian case was cleverly put and astonishment was expressed on the Continent at the spectacle of a people supposed to be sunk in ignorance producing diplomats able to defend the status and rights of their country before a body like the League. A correspondent to the "Prager Presse" says that it is erroneous to suppose that Abyssinia is content to be backward. Her people, on the contrary, show a remarkable tendency to keep in touch with world affairs. Within the last three years, two weekly journals, both published in Amharic the "Aimro" and the "Brhanensalam," have made their appearance and have achieved great success in inducing the Abyssinian gentry to demand more books and newspapers in the language of the country. The State has a printing press of its own from which issues a stream of books and pamphlets for the education of the people. On the initiative of Ras Tafari Makonnen, the Prince Regent, other printing presses are being established to satisfy the growing thirst for knowledge in Abyssinia.

Under Two Masters.

The people of Berar are in the annoying and anomalous position of being under two masters at the same time. They are for certain aspects directly under the control of the Government of India. Berar's previous history as ceded territory from H. E. H. the Nizam which was one fine day suddenly converted into its own property by the British Government in spite of the late Nizam's protests is a reminder to them that unless they strive hard to secure for themselves the status of a regular Province with a Legislative Council of its own their present unfortunate position will continue. They have a Legislative Committee of their own which met for the first time in 1925. But their immediate master, the Government of the Central Provinces, little liked the work that Committee put in, particularly in regard to the Land Revenue Bill. The popular representatives changed its complexion so completely that it was held up for a long time, and now comes the announcement that the Government of India have declined to sanction almost all of its provisions. The Beraris must not take this rebuff lying down.

"I FORGIVE THEM ALL."

IRISH MARTYR'S LAST WORDS

REPUBLICANS REPUDIATE RESPONSIBILITY.

"BULLETS WILL NOT TERRORISE THE NATION" SAYS MR. COSGRAVE

LONDON, July 11.

The Irish Free State has been horror-stricken at the assassination of Kevin O'Higgins in Dublin. Official account of the crime states that motor car used by the murderers was stolen in the city on Saturday night. Shortly after midday yesterday three men drove in it to neighbourhood of O'Higgins residence. Two others in the vicinity acted as scouts and signalled on the espying Minister who was proceeding to the mass. Three men in motor car descended from it and fired on the Minister who ran across the road and fell on the footway. Assailants left him assuming that he was dead but on seeing him slightly raise his hand they returned and each fired a shot in the vital spots and then made off in car which was later found abandoned in Milltonn. It transpires that O'Higgins was alone when he was shot, his wife having gone to mass earlier. —Reuter.

SUPPORTER OF ANGLO-IRISH TREATY

LONDON, July 10.

Dublin.—Mr. Kevin O'Higgins was Vice-President and Minister for Justice and External Affairs and his age was thirty-five He followed the tragic fate of his father who was shot dead in 1922. Mr. Kevin is the nephew of the Governor-General Healy by marriage. He was imprisoned at Belfast during the disorders. Later, Mr. De Valera appointed him Mr. Cosgrave's assistant in the Sinn Feiners' Local Government Board. But Mr. Kolvin supported the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 and was appointed the Minister for Justice in 1922. While he was the head of the administration of Law in 1922-23 seventy-seven irreguiars were executed.—Reuter.

"I FORGIVE THEM ALL."

IRISH MARTYR'S PEACEFUL DEATH

LONDON, July 10.

The details of the assassination of Mr. O'Higgins show that he was struck by several bullets and collapsed. More shots were fired into his body as he lay on the ground. The medical examination showed that he was hit seven or eight times. Professor McNeill and two Civic Guards came up the moment after the assailants had disappeared in the motor car. A priest and a doctor were summoned to attend Mr. O'Higgins who said:—"I forgive them all." The priest kneeling in the stream of blood ministered to the dying man who perfectly coherently expressed his last wishes with regard to his family and property. Before his death, O'Higgins declared:—"I am dying at peace with my enemies. I die for my country. I go to join Michael Collins." Mr. O'Higgins was provided with police protection but he frequently evaded his guardians. He sent his personal escort on a message before leaving home.—Reuter.

STRONG MAN OF FREE STATE GOVT.

LONDON, July 10.

Within half an hour of the shooting the police from all over city held up all motors and searched cars and also houses and garages. Mr. O'Higgins was regarded as the strong man of the Free State Government. He turned the country in the recent election vigorously attacking the Republican and the De Valera parties.—Reuter.

REPUBLICANS' REPUDIATION.

LONDON, July 10.

The Irish Republican Army Headquarters has repudiated any responsibility for the assassination of Mr. O'Higgins. Mr. O'Higgins only returned home from Geneva on Friday.—Reuter.

SEARCH TO FIND OUT ATTACKERS

LONDON, July 10.

Dublin.—Mrs. O'Higgins was accompanying Mr. O'Higgins and they were walking near their residence at Black Rock, a suburb of Dublin, when a motor car drew close to the foopath and its three occupants emptied their revolvers. Mrs. O'Higgins was not hit but she reached home in the state of collapse. The Police are stopping all motor cars in their effort to find assailants.—Reuter.

CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, July 10.

Professor John McNeill, ex-Minister for Education, witnessed the shooting of Mr. O'Higgins and he rushed to the aid of his colleague-Ministers for Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Hogan and Mr. McGilligan were at Mr. O'Higgins' house and they were preparing to go out for golfing when they heard the shots. They hurried out and were horrified to find Mr. O'Higgins huddled in a pool of blood. They assisted in removing him to his house. He was conscious and was able to describe his attackers. The Cabinet met this evening to consider the situation.—Reuter.

'DEFENDER OF THE NATION,

LOSS TO IRISH NATION.

LONDON, July 11.

Mr. Cosgrave in a statement with regard to the assassination of Mr. O'Higgins says:—"In this hour of national loss and national mourning, mindful of the steadfast heroic figure who has been sacrificed, the Irish people will not falter. Mr. O'Higgins in his dauntless courage and unflinching determination has trodden the path blazed by Collins and Griffiths even into death. Another great defender of the nation has passed away. The Irish people may be assured that the assassin's bullet will not succeed in terrorising the country. There are and will be men enheartened by the noble example of the late Vice-President and profiting by his labours ready to step into his place and maintain his high tradition of devotion to welfare and the safety of the nation." Col. Amery has telegraphed his sympathy to Mr. Cosgrave.—Reuter.

PLENARY SITTING POSTPONED

IN HONOUR OF O'HIGGINS

Geneva.—Plenary sitting of Conference fixed for to-day has been postponed on the initiative of Mr. Gidson in consequence of the death of Mr. O'Higgins.—Reuter.

CRUISER QUESTION

VITAL FOR EXISTENCE OF BRITISH ISLES.

NAVAL CONFERENCE PROGRESS.

RUGBY, July 11.

The public sitting of the Geneva Naval Conference takes place on Monday afternoon. The cruiser question was discussed by the Executive Committee yesterday and suggestions which are to receive further consideration were made for overcoming the divergence in view points on this issue. The communique shows the British proposals for reducing the tonnage and the gun power and the lengthening age of battleships were also considered. The Japanese think that these matters might be profitably taken up by the present conference but that care should be taken not to allow it to impede what they regard as the conference's principal object namely the limitation of the auxiliary craft and should be held up until an agreement is first reached thereon. The Americans stated they did not object to informal exchanges on the British capital ship proposals after successful agreement on the auxiliary craft. They added that they should not prejudice the decision to be taken at the 1931 conference by any of the powers but should rather be to elicit information which would enable the proposals to be thoroughly studied. The American delegation recommend that if agreeable to all signatory powers the 1931 conference should be held early that year rather than in August in order to give ample time to determine the effects of any decision reached by the Conference in regard to the capital ship replacement programme which begins in November that year.

The British delegation made a reservation to the effect that they could not consider themselves bound not to raise the question during the conference even if a complete agreement were not reached on all other points. With reference to this American recommendation the British circles think a few months cannot be considered ample time for altering the design of battleship and that three years is a much nearer period required for such a task. It is for this reason that a decision to reduce the seize of the battleships would be singularly opportune if taken at the present conference since it would enable the modification of designs to have been effected by the 1931 conference.

CRUISER QUESTION.

The cruiser question is regarded as of direct and vital importance by the Dominion delegates not only to Britain but to themselves.

Sir James Parr, High Commissioner in London for New Zealand and one of New Zealand's representatives at the conference who arrived in London last night said: "New Zealand and Australia are especially concerned with the cruiser question. New Zealand has foriegn trade of over 100 million pounds and most of exports and imports are to and from the motherland. They have to be carried over 12,000 miles of ocean. The Australian trade is nearly three hundred million pounds and her imports and exports are in the same position. Obviously if our ocean routes to Europe should be cut or blocked by a raider our whole economic life would be suspended. The only cure for the raider is a cruiser as the late war proved conclusively.

The British demand for 70 cruisers wherewith to patrol and police tens of thousands of miles of sea routes and defend tens of thousands of miles of the coast line must seem to any intelligent person perfectly reasonable. New Zealand will always support the British admiralty in the measures she conceives necessary to keep the ocean highways safe and clear. Other dominions equally recognise the force of the facts in this respect."

Mr. Davidson, Chairman of the Conservative Party organisation who was the financial secretary to the Admiralty in the present Government referring to cruiser question said: No British subject can ever forget that it is upon the security of the sea communication that not only has our own existence depends but that of every citizen of the British Empire. Cruisers which we require for defence and not offence of our trade routes can be a menace to no country. How could scattered fleet of small defensive cruisers be a menace to battle fleet to whatever nation it belongs. It was because maximum in cruisers under the Washington agreement is in their opinion too high—and the number that can be built is of course unlimited—that the British have suggested that the heavier armed bigger cruisers of ten thousand tons should be brought within the ratio of the Washington agreement thus limiting the number that could be built.— B. O. W.

NAVAL CONFERENCE POSTPONED FOR A DAY.

LONDON, July 11.

Geneva.—There is a possibility that the plennary session of the Nava Conference fixed for to-day will be postponed in order to enable the Americans and the Japanese to reconsider the British proposal with regard to the cruiser building programme to be spread over a number of years.—Reuter.

WHAT THE MILL-OWNERS WANT

EFFECTIVE PROTECTION.

MR. MODY INTERVIEWED.

SIMLA, July 11.

Mr. H. P. Mody of tre Millowners' Deputation, has been having informal discussions .. to-day with various people. settling the lines of their interview with His Excellency the Viceroy.

GOVERNMENT DECISION A SHOCK.

Mr. Mody interviewed by the Associated Press, regarding the object of the deputation, and the point of view, they will press at the interview with the Viceroy said, "We have come here to place before H. E. the Viceroy the case of the Indian Mill Industry. The decision of the Government of India came as a shock, not only to the industry, but also to public opinion throughout the Country. I am afraid, Government do not yet realise sufficiently the present difficulties of the industry or the strength of its claim for an adequate measure of Protection.

DEMAND FOR RELIEF.

We have been asking for some measure of relief against unfair competition for some years now. Our demand was met by arguments on the part of Government that our trouble lay not so much in unfair competition, as in various other factors. When ultimately the Government was made to realise, that there was a prima facie case for enquiry, we were told, that we would get nothing until we went before a Tariff Board and established our case. We did not think, a general investigation was necessary, and we stated that an hoc enquiry was all that was required. Government however having declined to listen to that we consented to go before the Tariff Board and place the whole position of the industry before it. As any one can see we established our case before the Tariff Board, and we are therefore profoundly disappointed to find that even the very modest proposals put forward by the Board, were turned down by the Government, for reasons which are uttely unconvincing.

MEASURES TAKEN.

It is not necessary for me to deal with the various steps, which the Bombay Millowners then took in order to bring about a reversal of the decision. We had an All-India Millowners' Conference a few days after the publication of the Government Communique, and inspite of the shortness of the notice, representatives from every centre of the Industry participated in the Conference, and condemned in unmistakable terms the attitude taken up by the Government. Thereafter Sir Geooge Rainey, the Commerce Member, came down to Bombay to confer with representatives of the Industry, and following on that visit, we decided to approach His Excellency, the Viceroy and place before him the views held by representatives of the mill industry throughout the country. We hope to convince His Excellency, that the Government are not justified in truning down in the way they have done, the definite findings and recommendations of the Tariff Board. The manner in which they have rejected the recommendations, with regard to yarn by setting off the Majority and Minority reports against each other, and the recommendations with regard to cloth by bringing forward an argument, that was never before employed in the many discussions, which took place between the Bombay Millowners and the Government of India during all these years, is not calculated to inspire confidence.

A BLOW TO INDUSTRY.

The various suggestions made by the Tariff Board, for the improvement of our organisation, are receiving our earnest consideration and they will be given effect to wherever possible, but unless adequate Protection in the way of tariff is afforded to the Industry, the Government decision will not serve to rescue the Industry from the critical position in which it finds itself. I have every hope that His Excellency and his Government will realise, that there is another point of view which deserves serious consideration, and that they will re-consider their decision and give to the industry the relief which it so sorely needs. The position of the Industry in various centres, in which it is established, is far from happy, and a large number of Mills, which have closed down in Bombay and Ahmedabad show the difficulties under which the Industry is labouring and unless some measure of relief is forhcoming, a serious blow will have been dealt to the greatest Industry of the Country and through it to the best interests of India.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon'ble Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir (Jr:), Colonel Commandant I. Ull Baltye, Lt:. Colonel and Mrs. E. A. Maude, Major and Mrs. E. C. Chesney, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Ellis and Captain and Mrs. G. E. Portal launched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday the 10th July.

OKHA PORT GOODS TO BE EXEMPTED?

STRICTER SEARCH ON PASSENGERS.

DUTY ON KATHIAWAD GHEE.

DIFFERENCE AMONG CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

VIRAMGAON, July 11.

(From Our Special Representative.)

The Government of India have notified that all goods produced in Kathiawad will be passed free of duty. Still a customs duty of 15 per cent. was levied on ghee from Jamnagar and Rajkot. There appears some difference of opinion among the Customs Officers about levying the customs duty on ghee, which is purely a Kathiawad produce. Some do not levy the duty while others do. Hence the people do not understand the real position. It is freely spoken here that search of persons and luggage of passengers will be more strict than hitherto.

It is understood the Okha Port will be put in the same position as that of Bhavanagar. If that is done goods coming from that port will be passed free of duty. Some Baroda men had been here to canvass business for goods imported at the Okha Port. However, the Customs Officers here have heard nothing about this concession from the Government of India.

REVIVAL OF VIRAMGAUM CORDEN

WIDESPREAD DISCONTENT IN BARODA

BARODA, July 11.

Baroda has decided to record its protest against the revival of Viramgaum cordon at a public meeting to be held next week. Local Millowners' Association and other mercantile bodies are organising a mass movement to protect their rights. The attitude of the British Government in this connection is criticised adversely in the local Press.—Free Press.

END THE AGONY OF DIARCHY

MR PRAKASAM ON COIMBATORE PERMIT

AMALAPURAM, July 11.

Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement to the Free Press of India, says:—

After the welcome and congratulations extended by the President of the Congress to the Justice Party for the decisions arrived at Coimbatore, I felt there was no need for me to say anything in the matter. But in view of certain doubts expressed by some friends on the bona fides of the Justice Party even after the clear mandate issued at the Coimbatore Conference, I feel bound to say a few words.

By the very courageous step the Justice Party has taken, without caring for false prestige or dignity, that Party has established the supremacy of the Congress. In unequivocal terms, they have submitted themselves to the verdict of the country as given at the last general election viz., that India shall have Swaraj and continue her fight for doing away with diarchy, communalism, and reservation of seats, which have been the cause of much trouble since the Lucknow pact. There is absolutely no ground to raise any doubts after the clear mandate issued by the Federation at Coimbatore, on the question or non-acceptance of office until the grant of provincial autonomy at least.

I appeal to all members of the Madras Legislative Council, elected or nominated, Justice, Congress, Independent, to put an end to the agony of diarchy and thus carry out the mandate of the Congress.—Free Press.

PURI CAR FESTIVAL

ON UNTOWARD INCIDENT

PURI, July 11.

Nearly 25,000 people witnessed the return car festival, which passed off amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. The procession consisted of Sankirtan parties, elephants and numerous flags, all in brilliant shiny weather. There was no untoward incident. Sanitary measures were satisfactory and the police arrangements good. —Free Press.

DELHI JAIN'S RESOLVE.

ABSTINENCE FROM PILGRIMAGE TO PALITANA.

DELHI, July 11.

The Shwetamber Jain community of Delhi observed the anniversary of the death of their leader Jain Datta Suri last night by holding a meeting, at which a resolution was passed affirming their previous resolve in the matter of abstaining from pilgrimage to the sacred Palitana Hills until the Shatrunjaya question has been settled permanently and to their satisfaction. The meeting urged Jains throughout India to adhere to the resolve to abstain from the pilgrimage.—A. P.

NO JAIN GOES TO PALITANA

PALITANA, July 10.

Although the Thakore Sahib has issued an order that pilgrime coming here up to the 14th inst. shall not be taxed, practically no Jain has come here on pilgrimage.—A. P.

SEPARATION OF BURMA.

PROTEST MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 11.

At a public meeting held yesterday evening at Albert Hall, Dr. Bhupendra Nath Dutt presiding, a resolution was passed protesting against the policy of separation of Burma from India. Rev. U. Ottama, who was to have addressed the meeting could not attend as he had to sail for Rangoon in the morning.—Free Press.

GLOOM IN LAHORE

LAHORE, July 11.

The news of the death of Sir Ganga Ram has cast a gloom over the whole city, particularly among the Hindu community.—A. P.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN MULTAN

MILITARY IN POSSESSION OF CITY.

3 MUSLIMS KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

SIMLA, July 11.

A report has been received from Multan that although the Moharrum procession passed off peacefully, a riot occurred in one part of the town resulting in three deaths and injuries to a large number of persons both Hindus and Mahomedans. The dead persons are believed to be Mahomedans. Military and police are patrolling the city and an order under Section 144 C.P.C. has been promulgated.—A.P.

RIOTING IN SHOLAPUR

A telegraphic message from the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, dated 10th July, states:—

While the Rath procession was in progress this afternoon, a riot occurred between Hindus and Muhammadans due to the Muhammadans' Moharrum tiger procession forcing its way through the head of the Rath procession. Thirty-three Muhammadans and 5 Hindus were injured but the mob was brought under control without firing. The Rath procession was taken to its destination. Tension between the two communities is acute and the situation is critical.

WHAT LED TO CALCUTTA SCUFFLE?

BRICKBATS WERE THROWN ON PROCESSION

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Further enquiries regarding yesterday's scuffle in connection with the Moharrum procession go to show that the trouble

(Continued on Page 9.)

MADRAS CONGRESS PRESIDENT

DR. ANSARI'S NAME SUGGESTED

FOUR COMMITTEES' RECOMMENDATION

MADRAS, July 11.

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee met this evening and proposed unanimously the name of Dr. Ansari for the presidentship of the coming session of the Congress.

The Committee also approved the A. I. C. C. resolution on the Hindu Muslim proposals and appointed a subcommittee to put them into effect.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, who presided, read a message from Smt. Sarojini Naidu saying: Panditji positively refuses. Dr. Ansari must be elected unanimously.

Out of the provinces that have sent in recommendations four mention Dr. Ansari.—Free Press.

GUJRAT FAVOURS DR. ANSARI

AHMEDABAD, July 11.

At a meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee this evening it was unanimously decided to submit the name of Dr. Ansari for the presidency of the next Congress.—A. P.

RAJA OF PANAGAL NOT TO JOIN CONGRESS

SEQUEL TO CONFERENCE WITH MADRAS GOVERNOR?

MADRAS, July 11.

The Ooty special correspondent of the "Daily Express" understands that at an interview he had with His Excellency Lord Goschen soon afer the conclusion of the Coimbatore Non-Brahmin Confederation the Raja of Panagal indicated that he and Sir A. P. Patro were unlikely to join the Congress.—Associated Press.

WHY MR. SYKES RESIGNED

"I AM PROUD OF BEING AN ACCUSED PERSON"

NARIMAN'S RETORT TO VELINKAR

When the Harvey-Nariman defamation case came up for further hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday morning. Mr. Nariman referred to a side remark alleged to have been made by Mr. Sheeston Baker the Solicitor for Mr. Harvey and published in the "Times of India" of Monday and said that he wanted to take the earliest opportunity to repudiate the remark that he made any attacks on anybody behind his back in the Council:

The Magistrate said that he too had not heard the remark.

The Cross-examination of Mr. Sykes was then resumed.

Mr. Sykes said that the understanding about the purchase of mild steel bars was that if they could be procured locally or from any Railways or other departments they sould not be purchased from anybody else. He did not remember whether he made any specific inquiries about the purchase of bars from any other department or Railway.

Can you refresh your memory by looking at any files?—I don't.

I put it to you, Mr. Sykes, that these inquiries which should have been made were not made because orders were to be purchased from some merchants. Will you contradict me?—I cannot recollect whether I did make inquiries or not.

The stock supplied by Shalebhoy was not procured in this country?—It was not.

Your proposal was to send urgent cables to the High Commissioner if the stock required was not to be had in this country?—Yes.

No telegraphic references were made in this case?—I don't know.

Did you send any cables?—I cannot send cables.

MERE SUGGESTIONS.

Did you recommend any urgent cables to be sent?—I had made my suggestions.

Did you make anything more than the suggestions?—I should not like to say because I do not remember.

Were the cables sent?—I don't know. I have no access to the Secretariat files.

Can you not say from the Secretary of State's despatch?—I cannot. I can only infer.

Mr. Nariman read the despatch of the Secretary of State in which it was stated that the bars could have been bought cheaper from the High Commissioner.

Is this correct, Mr. Sykes?—I can't say. I have no experience of buying steel in England.

But you know the rates?—I knew them four years ago. I do not know them now.

You don't know what prices the High Commissioner paid?—No. I don't.

Mr. Nariman than quoted the prices quoted by Mr. Sykes himself in reply to a question by Mr. Trivedi in the Council.

Mr. Velinkar objected to Mr. Nariman's question on the ground that the rates of freight duty, exchange were not known.

Mr. Sykes said that he could not reply the question as he did not know the rate of exchange.

Would there have been a substantial saving had the order been placed in England?—On the figures given by the Secretary of State.

Can you explain why was this particular ordinary course not followed in the case of this osder?—I did not place the order.

You recommended the tenders of local dealers?—I only reported.

So can you explain why the order was placed locally?

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question He said that it was not relevant to ask Mr. Sykes why the Government placed the order with the particular firm.

The Magistrate overruled the objection

Mr. Sykes said he did not know why the Government placed the order with Shalebhoy. He confessed that he had obviously something to do with the order. His report referred only to the tenders for the supply of the bars.

Witness did not know that some wrongsized bars were ordered by mistakes in 1922. He did not know even while giving the evidence that such bars were ordered.

Witness was referred to Mr. Harvey's evidence in which he had said that he had spoken to witness on the 'phone about the bars.

Did you take any action on the 'phone?—I don't remember.

Was any cable sent to the Secretary of State?—Yes.

Who drafted it?—Probably I.

So your memory is coming back to you!

MR. VELINKAR'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Velinkar: Now, Sir, this is a remark and Mr. Nariman should not forget his position as an accused person.

Mr. Nariman: I am perfectly aware of my position and I may tell Counsel for the Government that I am more proud of it than he is. I remember my position always with pride. My remark was quite justified.

Mr. Nariman requested the prosecution to produce Mr. Sykes' file about the tender of Shalebhoy Tyabjee.

The file was produced by the prosecution.

Witness was shown the cable and he identified the same.

Can you explain why there was such a long delay in sending the cable?—I sent the draft of the cable to the Secretary on the 7th.

When did Shalebhoy begin to deliver the bales?—The delivery started on November 1, 1922.

Can you explain why the communication about the error about bars came to you so late as in January when it is supposed to have been discovered in November?—I can't.

Do you agree that if the cable had been received early, the supply would have been stopped?—I should have more hopes.

Can you now say that wrong-sized bars were ordered?—I can't.

ORDERED NO WRONG BARS.

Witness said that he understood that 5/8 ins. bars were ordered but subsequently they wanted 7/8 ins. bars.

Continuing, witness said that he had drafted replies to questions in the Council and that his reply about 1552 tons of 7/8 ins. bars. were wrongly ordered by the Projects Division. His reply to the questions in the Council that the official records did not show that any wrongsized bars were ordered was perfectly correct.

Do you know Mr. Kapoor?—I don't think so. What is Kapoor?

The court interpreter explained that Kapoor was the name of a man.

Never knew one Mr. Kapoor?—I knew one Kapoorchand a Supervisor.

Don't you know one Mr. Kapoor a Brick-contactor?—Yes.

He comes from Delhi?—

No, from Lucknow.

He supplied bricks in Delhi?—

Yes.

He started his business in Bombay after the Development Department was started?—

Yes. He tendered for supplying bricks

The tender came to you for report?—Yes.

And the tender was accepted on your report?—

On consideration of my report.

Did you recommend him?—

That I can't say.

Do you mean to say that you recommended someone else and the Government thrust Kapoor on you?—

I had made my report.

Mr. Nariman requested the prosecution to produce the report.

Continuing witness said that he resigned his job in November 1922. The Materials District of which witness was in charge had to supply whatever materials were required by the different divisions of the Development Deptt., subject to certain rules. Witness thought that no tenders were invited for small orders. The officers could place orders within their power with any firm without tenders or advertisements. The practice, witness had strong reasons to believe, was not against the P. W. D. Code, Witness had seen the name of the Bombay Petrol and General Stores Supply Co. He did not know what that firm supplied. He did not know any man of the firm personally. He did not remember of his having sanctioned any order for the Bombay Petrol Co. He knew Vora and Co. and he knew that he had a lot of discussion about an order for motor lorry tyres which was placed not with Vora and Co. He did not remember the name of the firm with whom the order was placed. He remembered that there was some difficulty about the order. The discussion was about buying the tyres from the agents or their authorized dealers. Witness admitted that there was correspondence between his Executive Engineer and the Audit Department. It was an order big enough for the Executive Engineer to consult witness, and he probably did consent to the order being placed with the local firm.

THERE CAN'T BE ECONOMY.

Mr. Velinkar at this stage requested the court for the curtailment of the cross-examination.

The Magistrate said that the witness was not replying Mr. Nariman's questions and unless he did so, there could be no economy of time.

Resuming his evidence witness said that possibly there was some correspondence between the Audit and witness's deparments.

Mr. Nariman requested the prosecution to produce the correspondence.

Resuming, witness admitted that he had a good deal of difficulty about the cement bags.

Do you know that a number of cement bags contained seeds?—

No; Cement bags contained cement.

Qualifiying his reply, witness said that in some bags that were supplied by the Dwarka Cement Co. contained some seeds, and said: "But that is a small matter."

Witness did not know whether there

(Continued on next page.)

DECLARATION OF EQUAL RIGHTS

INSISTENCE ON PHYSI CALCULTURE.

DR. MOONJE'S IMPRESSIONS OF MAHARASHTRA TOUR.

BOMBAY, July 11.

Dr. B. S. Moonje M.L.A., President of the Hindu Mahasabha, who had just finished his Maharashtra tour has given his impressions in the course of a statement to the Free Press of India.

He says: I find even the Maharashtra is much backward in respect of its preparedness for maintaining immunity from possibilities of communal breaches of public peace. The besetting handicap of Maharashtra is as it has been ever since the times of Shivaji Maharaj, its social problem which has now assumed the suicidal form of the present Brahmin and Non-Brahmin controversy. I believed, time was come for the declaration of equal rights to all castes in social and religious matters, which alone will be a radical cure for this suicidal controversy which cost the Maharashtra no less than the very Hindu Empire it had been able to establish after subverting the foreign Muslim rule. This era of bitterness should be ushered in by a preliminary round-table Conference and by an earnest desire to eschew bitterness nd threats of change of religion.

DEMOLITION OF SUB-CASTES.

As for Shuddhi and removal of untouchability, I am pleased to find that they are taking roots in Maharashtra though a bit slowly. It was a sight to see in several places how the untouchables and the orthodox Brahmins rubbing shoulders with each other. on a common mattress in friendly discussions, in informal private meetings, for attaining still greater rapidity in removing untouchability. I have also come across cases of even Brahmin converts from Christianity, having been absorbed in their own respective castes after Shuddhi for all purposes such as even interdining and inter-marriages. Hindus must encourage those movements intended for curtailing the number of innumerable castes which are a positive hindrance in organic consolidation and strengthening of the Hindus.

DEFEND YOURSELF.

As for maintenance of public peace in the land, speaking generally of India, I fear that, in view of the peculiarly aggressive mentality that is being developed in the Muslims as can be evidenced from their agitation over the "Rangila Rasul" judgment, and their demand for stoppage of all music both in private and public by the Hindus throughout the ten days of Moharrum and the example of transfrontier Muslims showing their active and practical sympathy with the Indian Muslims in the Punjab, it is risky for the Hindus to depend only on the Government for the enjoyment of public tranquility and freedom from hooliganic aggression, for no Government will ever be able to prevent disturbances and headbreakings, if a section thereof, is bent upon indulging freely in hooliganism irrespective of consequences. The Hindu must take to heart the lesson of the times. He should see that every boy and girl between the ages of 12 and 20 from the Brahmin down to the "untouchables" receives physical training and acquires skill in wielding a lathi and dagger, so that he may have the satisfaction of being the chief agent in preventing breaches of public peace in their localities before the Government may find it convenient to cooperate with them and come for their help.

As for physical training amongst schoolgoing students, the cult of Akhada and lathi-drill is fast getting popular with them. I have placed the ideal before them and their parents that the schoolgoing boys and girls should be so intensively trained within the next year that when the next occasion comes of welcoming the Presidents of the Congress and of the Hindu Sabha in their towns, boys and girls from 200 to 2,000 in number according to the population of their towns, must assemble in the maidans to salute the Presidents with their lathi-drill.—Free Press.

TROOPS FROM INDIA RETURN

TO LEAVE SHANGHAI ON 15TH INST

LONDON, July 11.

Shanghai.—Second Gloucestershires and Second Durham Light Infantry are expected to leave in S.S. "Karmala" on July 15th for Jhansi via Calcutta. The remainder of the Twentieth Indian Infantry Brigade will follow shortly.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE AND BRITISH GOODS IN WUCHOW

IMPORTATION OF GOODS FORBIDDEN

LONDON, July 11.

HONGKONG.—The Public Boycott Association of Wuchow has issued a circular calling anti-Japanese and anti-British boycott from 15th July, after which the importation of British and Japanese goods into province has been forbidden.—Reuter.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SARDAR

REVELATIONS IN BHARATPUR CASE.

MAHARAJAH ORDERS RETRIAL.

AJMER, July 11.

(From Our Correspondent).

The "Free Press" report, regarding the murder trial at Bharatpur being meagre and misleading, details published by "Tarun Rajasthan" will be found interesting. In this connection, it is noteworthy that Raja Kishen referred to before, was in the Bharatpur Army some years ago and is at present a First Sirdar in the State. The "Tarun Rajasthan" report is as follows:—

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

On 30th June final appeal in the murder trial was heard by Maharaja in Ijlas Khas at Bharatpur, the Diwan and Raja Kishen being also present. Asked by the Maharaja, the accused Mangilal stated: "I did not murder Mohkam. I am innocent. Your Highness knows everything about this case. Why should then I be made to state what I have already stated before the Dewan Sahib when he visited me in jail? I repeat the same here. It was Raja Kishen who killed Mohkam. Mohkam Khutti and I were sleeping in the same room in the Raja's House. Raja first shot Mohkam dead. I got up aroused. The Raja shot me too. I fell senseless."

RESPONSIBILITY OF MURDER.

"After a while Sherfnoh and Rahman's Jamadar carried and threw me behind a trunk in Raja's old house. There, on regaining consciousness, I heard cries of a woman saying "whither are you carrying me?" I saw a woman being carried to a motor car. Afterwards I knew she was murdered and thrown into a well. The Raja had got displeased with Mohkam on account of that woman whom Mohkam had brought for himself or for the Raja. She lived by day in the lower storey and at night in the upper storey of the Raja's house. In the lower courts, I took responsibility of the murder on my head because while in the hospital, the City Kotwal and Thaksar Shrajmal, Raja Kishan's father-in-law showed me a letter which they said the Maharaja had written asking me to take the said responsibility on myself and assuring me acquittal in the final appeal. When, however, I was sentenced to death by the Session Court, I became suspicious. Subsequently the Naib Dewan assured me that I would get justice. But eventually being disappointed I told the truth to the Diwan in jail and have repeated the same before Your Highness."

The next hearing took place on July 4, when the Maharaja ordered fresh enquiry at the hands of the Diwan in view of the accused's statements.

CEYLON REFORMS COMMISSION.

EARL OF DONOUGHMRE TO BE CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, July 11.

In the Commons replying to questions Col. Amery said that the Commission to enquire into the constitution of Ceylon would be proceeding to Ceylon towards the end of the year. The personnel of the Commission had not yet been appointed but, Col. Amery added, the Earl of Donoughmore had accepted the chairmanship.—Reuter.

MAJOR GENERAL McGRIGOR'S DEATH

LONDON, July 11.

The death is announced of Major General Charles Rhoderic McGrigor.—Reuter.

(Major-General Charles Rhoderic McGrigor served in the Boer War, Egyptian War, Suakin Expedition, South African War (1899-1902).

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL.

MUTTS TO BE EXCLUDED

MADRAS, July 11.

The Hon. Mr. A. Ranganatham Mudaliar, Minister in charge of Religious Endowments held to-day a conference of all parties and discussed suggestions put forward for the amendment of the present Hindu Religious Endowments Act. Discussions mainly centred round the existence of the central board and exclusion of Mutts from the scope of the act.—Free Press.

MR DANGE IN BENARES

BENARES, July 11.

Mr. S. A. Dange, who was imprisoned in connection with the Cawnpore conspiracy case and who was recently released, arrived at Benares from Cawnpore, to meet his friends here. He is staying with Mr. Baburao Vishnu Paradkar, editor, "Aj" and intends to remain here for a couple of days more.—Free Press.

COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.

A CONGRESSMAN'S LIST.

"IT MUST SATISFY ALL REASONABLE INDIANS."

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The report that His Excellency the Viceroy will address the Autumn session of the Legislative Assembly, following the rumours of an early announcement on the subject of Statutory Commission adds interest to the various views that are being expressed in regard to its composition and personnel. Discussion aroused by "The Englishman's" suggestion of a representative panel of Assessors sitting with and leading evidence before and outside the Commission has been wide-spread. Leading representatives of the European community have strongly supported the idea. Representatives of the various Indian political parties have on the other hand emphatically rejected it. The general demand of the Indian press has been for a mixed Commission "predominantly Indian". Unfortunately not a single constructive suggestion has so far come from any of the leaders of the main political groups and the Swarajist party have maintained a rigid silence.

A CONGRESSMAN'S VIEWS.

The political correspondent of the "Englishman" has, however, succeeded in persuading one of the prominent Congressmen, namely Mr. Jitendralal Banerjee to put his views on the Commission on paper, Mr. Jitendralal Banerjee writes that he has not drawn up his list as a member of the Congress Party or in any representative capacity whatever. It is a sort of list that an average Indian citizen who takes keen but detached interest in the public affairs may be expected to prefer. In drawing it up I have had the following principles in mind: (1) The Commission must be predominantly Indian, (2) The Commission must not be unwieldy. A Commission of seven would have just suited my ideas but it is impossible to make such a small body even approximately representative. Accordingly I put the strength of the Commission at eleven and even then I have had to practise utmost rigour of economy in making the selections.

My selections are as follows: President: Earl of Oxford or Mr. Ramsay MacDonald or Lord Hewart. Hindus: (1) Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri ,2) Mr. N. C. Kelkar (3) Pundit Motilal Nehru or Hon. V. J. Patel (4) Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Mahomedans: (1) Sir Mahomed Habibulla. (2) Moulana Mohamed Ali or Dr. Ansari (3) Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Europeans (1) Sir William Vincent (2) Sir William Marris or Sir Campbell Rhodes (3) Lord Ronaldshay. The most obvious criticism of my list is that Bengal is absolutely unrepresented but there is no help for it. Among the prominent Bengalees whose names have been canvassed Sir Atul Chatterjee has been too far and too long out of touch with his countrymen to be a suitable representative. Mr. Surendranath Mullick may be an efficient administrator within the limits but he has no large grasp of the affairs. Sir Provash Mitter has the blackmark of having signed the Rowlett Committee's report against him. The Bengal Congress Party cannot have any separate representation apart from the Congress Party at large. In case Mr. Sastri is unavailable Lord Sinha will be a good substitute. In fact I would have placed his name first in the list but for the prejudice entertained against him by a large section of his countrymen.

MINORITY COMMUNITIES UNREPRESENTED.

The next point of criticism is that the minority Communities are unrepresented. To this I attach no importance. Such minority communities as Parsees or Indian Christians have no political interests apart from or antagonistic to those of the majority communities and I am sure they will be quite content to be represented by men I have named. There is no outstanding personality among new. Brahmin and there is no one what name clamours for an inclusion in such body.

One defect to which my list is really open is that Mahomedans are over-represented. But in a Commission like this it will not do to go upon the pure basis of population. After all there are two chief communities in India Hindus and Mahomedans and they must be represented. Among the European representatives I would refer Sir William Marris as one intimately connected with the inception of the Montagu Chelmsford scheme, but non-official Erropeans might claim representatives and Sir Campbell Rhodes would be very suitable for the purpose. I am rather inclined to plume myself upon my choice of the President. The trouble is that neither of the first two selections may find it possible to accept. The Earl of Oxford may well consider that he is entitled to be excused on the score of age and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who would be specially welcome to Indians has been very ill recently. Failing either of them Lord Hewart would be very acceptable as President of the Commission. Captious critics—and of such we have plenty—may object that I have found no place for Mahatma Gandhi on this Commission. My answer is that I am dealing with possibilities not speculating about the impossibilities. Even if the Secretary of State took the unlikely step of recommending Mahatma Gandhi for a seat on the Commission it would be wildest of impossibilities to expect that Mahatma Gandhi would accept the nomination. We do not cut blocks with a razor and in the economy of the universe Mahatmas have other and higher work to do than serving on Royal Commissions. For such a work pedestrians are sufficient and I have tried to draw up a list of pedestrians".—A. P.

MILL-OWNERS INVITED FOR LUNCH.

DISCUSSIONS WITH VICEROY.

SIMLA, July 11.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin have invited the Millowners' Deputation to launch to-morrow and the discussion will begin shortly after two. The depution will consist of.—Messrs H. P. Mody, Chairman Bombay Millowners Association, F. Stones, Deputy Chairman, N. B. Saklatvala, A. Geddis, members, T. Maloney, Secretary, Bombay Millowners Association, Seth Chimanlal Parekh, Chairman, and G. I. Patel, Ahmedabad Millowners Association, Lala Sri Ram, Chairman, Delhi Factory Owners Federation, and Mr. Srivastava, M.L.C. Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Narotam Morarji is expected in Simla to-morrow.—A. P.

SIR GEORGE PADDISON'S REPLY

NO "MANTRAM" TO END STRIKES

MADRAS, July 11.

"I hold no Mantram by which I can terminate strikes"—is reported to be the reply of the Labour Commissioner, Sir George Paddison, to two labour deputations that waited on him this afternoon.

The deputations represented the strikers of the Diocesan Press and Messrs. Massey and Company. The Labour Commissioner pointed out that they had come to him as last resort and that he was not very hopeful of being abit to effect any settlement. In the end, he is reported to have promised to do his best.—Free Press.

ABDUL KARIM'S BROTHER SURRENDERS.

LONDON, July 10.

Paris.—A message to "Petit Parisien" from Rabat says that Sultan El Khamlichi, brother of Abdel Karim has surrendered to the French post in consequence of the Spanish advance. He is being interned at Fez.

TAMIL NADU TO ORGANISE LABOUR.

LIST OF BRITISH GOODS TO BE BOYCOTTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 11.

Dr. Ansari's name was recommended by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee for the Congress Presidentship, at its meeting held to-day. (2) The Committee appointed a strong and influential sub-Committee to give effect to the resolutions of the A. I. C. C. on Hindu-Muslim unity. (3) The Working Committee was called upon to bring about closer association between Labour and Congress and to take steps to organise labour in selected Districts by appointing Congress Labour Boards and affording necessary financial assistance in the matter. (4) The Working Committee was directed to prepare a list of British and foreign goods to be boycotted and to carry on propaganda to bring it into force. (5) The Committee applauded the Nagpur volunteers and condemned the brutal sentences passed on them. (6) The Madras Government was also condemned for prohibiting Government servants from contributing to the Khaddar Fund.

TAMIL NADU CONGRESS COMMITTEE

RATIFIES A. I. C. C. DECISIONS

MADRAS, July 11.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee ratified the A.I.C.C. resolution regarding the Hindu-Muslim question, and appointed a sub-committee to bring the decision into effect. The Committee also ratified the A.I.C.C. resolutions with regard to labour organisation and boycott of selected British goods, and condemned the attitude of Government towards Nagpur Satyagrahis and the Madras Government's prohibitory order in regard to subscriptions to the Khadi Fund by Government servants.—A.P.

RESIGNATION OF JUSTICE DULIPSINGH.

AN UNREASONABLE DEMAND

MAHOMAD ALI DEPRECATES MUSLIM AGITATION.

DELHI, July 11.

Maulana Mohamedali, in a series of articles in his paper "Hamdard," deprecates the Muslim agitation demanding Mr. Justice Dulipsingh's resignation as being a move in the wrong direction and exonerates the latter from many indivious and baseless charges, which, he says, have been aliciously brought against him.

If this unreasonable demand of resignation is carried to its legal conclusion, says Mr. Mahomad Ali, then it as well stands to reason that all judges of the Punjab High Court, Hindus, Muslims and British alike, should be asked to resign in as much as they all sat together on the full bench and convicted the editor and printer of "The Muslim Outlook" for contempt of court. The proper and only sensible course open to Muslims at this juncture is, in his opinion, to concentrate all their efforts on bringing such pressure on the Government as to effect an immediate enactment, penalising sacrilegeous attacks on religious leaders.—Free Press.

AWARD PUNISHMENT TO GUILTY

RANGOON MUSLIMS ON LAHORE JUDGMENT

RANGOON, July 11.

A largely attended meeting of the Muslims of Rangoon unanimously adopted a resolution to-day, protesting that the decision of Justice Dalip Singh has opened the door of scurrilous attacks upon the Holy Prophet and requesting Government to review the decision to award proper punishment to the guilty, so that it may act as deterrant to others, and if the present law was not found sufficient, to change the law to prevent the possibility of such attacks and warning them otherwise of the impossibility of controlling their feelings.

The meeting also passed another resolution congratulating the Editor and Printer of the "Muslim Outlook" on performance of their duty unflinchingly, and considering it a duty of Government to release them forthwith.—Free Press.

BURMAS AFFINITY TO INDIA

PROTEST AGAINST SEPARATION

CALCUTTA, July 10

The British policy in Burma was strongly criticised this evening at a crowded public meeting organised by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at the Albert Hall. Rev. Ottama who was to have addressed the meeting had to leave for Rangoon this morning while Messrs. Akhil Chandra Datta, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, who had promised to attend the meeting were also unable to attend it. Several speakers condemned the policy of Government for trying to separate Burma from India and emphasised that Government wanted Burma to be converted into a Crown Colony just as Ceylon. References were made regarding the affinity and unity of Burma with India in the matter of religion, culture and tradition.—A. P.

FROM EDUCATIONIST TO COMMANDER

CALCUTTA, July 11.

It is understood that Mr. E. F. Oaten, Director of Public Instruction has been recently promoted to the rank of Major in the Auxiliary Force India. Mr. Oaten will shortly assume the command of the 2nd (Calcutta) Battalion University Training Corps. The corps is about 750 strong and has become a valuable element in local university life. Major Oaten was for many years a member of the Calcutta Light Horse and during the war served in the I.A.R.O. on the North-West Frontier being attached to the XI-th K.E.O. Lancers.—A.P.

LOCAL SELF-GOV CONFERENCE

GOVERNOR TO INAUGURATE THE INSTITUTE

POONA, July 11.

A Provincial Conference on Local Self-Government will be held in Poona at the Council Hall on July 15th and 16th and His Excellency the Governor will inaugurate the Local Self-Government Institute. A report regarding the constitution and rules and regulations of the Institute will be presented. A discussion regarding propaganda on public health and Self-Government Village Panchayats Local Boards and Municipalities will be held.—A.P.

WHY MR. SYKES RESIGNED

(Continued from previous page.)

was any correspondence on the subject. Witness was not asked to submit any explanation on the subject. He did not know whether the Executive Engineer was asked to do so.

WHY MR. SYKES RESIGNED?

Had there and similar other incidents anything to do with the termination of your services?—

Nothing whatever.

Were you asked to resign?—

No.

Then why did you resign?—Well, that is a very large question.

That is; and I want a reply to it.

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question. The objection was overruled.

Mr. Sykes said that he had resigned for 16 different motives.

After resigning, he went to Delhi and started private practice. He often came to Bombay on professional business.

At this stage the court rose for lunch.

When the court reassembled after lunch, the cross-examination of Mr. Sykes was resumed.

Mr. Nariman inquired of witness whether it was not necessary according to the P.W.D. code to call for tenders by advertisement in newspapers, witness said that it was not always so. Sometimes they had to call for tenders without advertisements.

At this stage, the court ordered witness to go out of the court and informed Mr. Nariman that the questions were not relevant.

Mr. Nariman contended that they were relevant in so far as they were about the tenders which were privately called by several officers making a common cause.

The Magistrate, however ruled that such questions unless they had a direct bearing on the case were irrelevant.

Continuing witness said that he carried on private practice upto November, 1925. It was a part of his professional duty to interfere with the payment of bills etc., if his services were required. He had tendered for the 8000 ft. of sea wall in his own name and the tender was rejected. He was well known in India in his sphere. He did not settle any bill in Bombay. He had settled only one dispute and had charged his daily fees and his expenses. He did not know whether engineers charged not fees but percentage of the amount recovered in the duty. He first heard of Mr. Kapoor in 1923 when he went to Delhi. Mr. Kapoor who was at Delhi had seen him, and told him about the dispute about the bill. Witness did not make any promises. It was extremely likely that he might have said that he would write to Mr. Harvey about it. Witness was in correspondence with Mr. Harvey.

Did you write to Mr. Havey about it?

If I said that I would, I did.

DID HE WRITE TO HARVEY OFTEN?

Witness could not exactly say whether he wrote to Mr. Harvey often. Mr. Harvey probably would not reply to his letter. Witness knew that Kapoor came to Bombay about it and witness also came to Bombay but not in connection with the bill. Witness did not recollect having any conversation about the bill with Mr. Harvey but he said he might have done so. When he handed over his charge, he was told that the bill was settled.

Witness could not say for what profession he came to Bombay.

Mr. Nariman: I put it to you Mr. Sykes that you were brought to Bombay by Kapoor for the settlement of the bill?

Do you deny it?

Mr. Sykes: I think Kapoor brought a suit in the High Court about the bill.

When read to him a paragraph from Mr. Harvey's evidence about witness's having seen Mr. Harvey in connection with the bill, witness agreed with him. He, however, said that he did not come to Bombay by invitation. He had seen Mr. Harvey he did not plead for Mr. Kapoor but he supported the investigation of the claim of Kapoor. Witness could not recollect whether he met Mr. Kapoor when he came to Bombay, witness did not remember whether Kapoor was present in Mr. Harvey's office at the time of one of the interviews. He did not know what had happened in the matter; but Kapoor was paid some money in the claim. It was the duty of Mr. Colabewala to settle the claim; but Kapoor had told him that Mr. Colabewala had not signed his bill and witness chose to believe Kapoor and not Mr. Colabewala. He forgot the discussion between him and Harvey. Kapoor was witness's contractor at Delhi.

At this stage Mr. Sykes' report on Kapoor's tender was produced. It showed that Mr. Sykes recommended Kapoor as he was known to him and that he would import labour from outside the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Sykes agreed that he had done so. The report was put in as an exhibit.

Mr. Colabewala's report on the claim of Kapoor was then called for by Mr. Nariman.

Resuming his evidence witness said he did not know that the Audit Department had raised a strong objection to the claim.

Witness admitted that he had recommended for the payment of money for the house Kapoor had built on the brick field. Witness had not gone in detail's of the case of Kapoor but his impression was that the claim of Kapoor was justified. Kapoor's claim was rejected by Mr. Harvey and the matter was reviewed by Mr. Kapoor's filing a suit in the High Court. Witness had advised Kapoor against filing the suit. He did not know that the Audit Department had raised any objection.

SALEBHOY'S LATE DELIVERIES.

Continuing, witness said that he knew Shalebhoy Tyabjee because he met him on board the ship before 1922. He had seen Amiruddin in Bombay in connection with the tender. He did not see Mr. Shalebhoy at all in Bombay. He did not know whether he had any dealings with Shalebhoy before. He did not know if the firm were Iron or Steel-Mongers: He did not think any of the members of the firm saw witness before the tender was submitted. After it was submitted, Amiruddin saw witness before it was accepted. He had sent for him to try and find out whether they were in a position to give an early delivery of the bars. The tender was accepted shortly after the interview. There were about seven or eight tenders from local dealers, witness had sent for all the local tenderers but did not visit shops

godowns etc. of any of the tenderers. Shalebhoy's tender was the first one so far as large supplies were concerned.

To his knowledge, witness did not see any of the representatives of Shalebhoy after the tender was accepted.

Witness agreed that Shalebhoy's deliveries were late and an amount of Rs 28,000 was very likely due from them as damages and the contract was liable to be terminated. Witness said he would not contradict Mr. Nariman if the latter put it to him that only Rs. 6,000 were taken as damages while the rest of Rs. 22,000 were returned to them. Salebhoy's penalty of Rs. 6,000 was taken on April 20, 1923.

At this stage the court rose for the day and the case was adjurned till Tuesday at 12 noon.

SWARAJ SCHEME

BERAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE BUSY

AMRAOTI, July 10.

The "Utsava Mandal," Amraoti, have as in the past decided to celebrate the Tilak Week, from July 15th to 21st. Lectures on different aspects of Lokamanya's life have been arranged.

The meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee to be held, at Amraoti, on Sunday, July 17th will consider the circular letter of the General Secretary, inviting suggestions regarding the Swaraj scheme to be placed before the Congress and will suggest names for the presidency of the next Congress.—A.P.

A Rangoon message dated 11th July says:—Mr. Van Lear Black and party left for Calcutta at 6|30 this morning.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 12TH)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that though you will occupy a decent post your evil stars will prompt you to answer each and everything, wherever you go. If you go to a shop the manager will be surely giving instructions "keep two on ten." If you are a priest you will be misappropriating votive offerings. In order to realise what will happen to you in the next world you are advised to read carefully the following:—

A man named Chang died suddenly, and was escorted at once by devil-lictors in to the presence of the King of Purgatory. His Majesty turned to Chang's record of good and evil, and then, in great anger, told the lictors they had brought the wrong man, and bade them take him back again. As they left the Judgment-Hall, Chang persuaded his escort to let him have a look at the Purgatory; and, accordingly, the devils conducted him through nine sections (like the nine "bolgie" of the "Inferno" of Dante) pointing out to him the Knife Hill, the Sword Tree, and other objects of interest. By-and-by, they reached a place where there was a Buddhist priest, hanging suspended in the air, head downwards, by a rope through a hole in his leg. He was shrieking with pain, and longing for death; and when Chang approached, lo! he saw that it was his own brother. In great distress, he asked his guides the reason of this punishment; and they informed him that the priest was suffering thus for collecting subscriptions on behalf of his Order, and then privately squandering the proceeds in gambling and debauchery. "Nor," added they, "will he escape this torment unless he repents of his misdeeds." When Chang came round (i.e., when the lictors had returned his soul to its tenement) he thought his brother was already dead, and hurried off to the Hsing-Fu monastery, to which the latter belonged. As he went in at the door, he heard a loud shrieking; and, on proceeding to his brother's room, he found him laid up with a very bad abscess in his leg, the leg itself being tied up above him to the wall, this being, as his brother informed him, the only bearable position in which he could lie. Chang now told him what he had seen in the Purgatory, at which the priest was so terrified, that he at once gave up taking wine and meat, and devoted himself entirely to religious exercise. In a fortnight he was well, and was known ever afterwards as a most exemplary priest

RIOTING IN MULTAN

(Continued from Page 7.)

arose over some up-countrymen throwing brickbats on the procession near Kali's temple. This infuriated the Muslims, who rushed in all directions promptly the police ran to the scene and averted further trouble.

The above news spread over the area and another clash took place at the crossing of the College Street and Machuabazar street where an up-country boy was stabbed.

Two Hindus arrested on Friday in connection with a disturbance on the night of the 7th instant are still on bail of Rs. 1,000 each pending further enquiry.—Free Press.

PEACE AND QUIET IN DELHI.

DELHI, July 11.

The Tazia processions were held last night. The usual police precautions were taken and everything passed off peacefully. Two processions set out, one from the Sadar Bazar and the other from the Faiz Bazar. They met at the Hauz Gate and proceeded together to the Jama Musjid. They returned to their respective starting points at about four in the morning.—A. P.

PROCESSIONS PASS OFF PEACEFULLY IN NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, July 11.

The Hindu festival Ashadhi Ekadashi and Moharrum, which fell on the same day, passed off peacefully here without untoward occurrences except for one or two minor private quarrels. Some Hindus joined in the Moharrum. The police had made arrangements to prevent a disturbance of the peace.—A. P.

PEACEFUL OBSERVANCE AT HYDERABAD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, July 11.

The Mohorrum was observed here peacefully. Hindus cordially distributed sherbet among the Taboot processionists.

IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, July 11.

The Ashadi Ekadashi procession of the Hindus and the Mohurrum processions of Tazias and Sawaris passed off peacefully yesterday. Mounted police and cycle police patrolled the town for the last two days and the police had made all arrangements to meet any emergency. Mr. B. Sambamurti attended the Dindi procession organised by the Hindus.—Free Press.

IN BARODA

BARODA, July 11.

General apathy marked this year's Mohurrum in Baroda, which passed off peacefully. Police Commissioner and the District Magistrate had taken all necessary precautions. Muslims did not participate in the general procession of Tabuts. —Free Press.

IN BROACH

BROACH, July 10.

To-day's tahoots procession passed off smoothly. Thousands of persons,—men, women and children—from the neighbouring villages had come into the city to see the tahoots which were however very few this year. Nobody carrying a lathi was allowed by the police to go with the tahoots. The city police accompanied the tahoots procession while a strong party of armed police was posted at the Lal Bazar Police Gate as precautionary measure. The District Superintendent of Police and Magistrates were ready at the Lal Bazaar Police Gate to meet any emergency.—A.P.

IN POONA

POONA, July 11.

Katalki Rat was celebrated here last night and passed off peacefully. The usual police arrangements were made. The Tahoot procession will be taken out this afternoon.—A.P.

IN DELHI

DELHI, July 11.

The Moharrum celebrations concluded to-day in peace when the "Ashra" processions were paraded through the prescribed routes in the city and the taziahs were dismantled and buried near the Gafdarzung tomb of New Delhi. Two processions were started from Sadar Bazar and Faiz Bazar respectively and meeting each other at Hauz Kazi proceeded together to their destination via Ajmere Gate. A feature of this year's processions was a posse of policemen in a motor lorry which preceded all the Taziah processions during the celebrations.—A.P.

IN BENARES

BENARES, July 11.

The Moharram celebrations passed off peacefully at Benares. Special police arrangements had been made during the festival. The processions were escorted by civil police at several centres and armed police were on duty in prominent places. Except for slight minor troubles the whole thing passed off peacefully.—Free Press.

IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, July 11.

Moharram passed off here peacefully. The authorities had taken necessary precautions throughout last week.—Free Press.

IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, July 11.

Mohurram and the ceremony of burial of taziahs to-day passed off peacefully here. Communal relations in the city were all right and there was no occasion for any unusual police precautions. Reports hitherto received indicate that Moharrum passed peacefully throughout the United Provinces but in the cities of Bareilly, Moradabad and Bahraich the police had to adopt elaborate precautionary measures. —A.P.

MOHARRUM IN ALWAR

MAHARAJA'S ORDER TO HINDUS

AJMERE, July 11.

"Tarun Rajasthan" says that the Maharaja of Alwar is reported to have issued orders that during the Moharram all citizens, Hindu, or Muslim shall show respect by rising before every Taboot and Alam, passing in the streets. It is reported that shopkeepers have been required to sign these orders and that breaches thereof shall be punished.—Free Press.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE

NAWAB OF MANGROL'S ORDER

VANKANER, July 11.

The Nawab Saheb of Mangrol has removed the ban against the playing of music instruments near mosques except at the time of daily prayers.—Free Press.

A Vidyotejak Mandal has been started at Porbunder with a view to help poor students with scholarships, fees, free supply of books, and clothes.—Free Press.

MARTYR HUSSEIN'S ANNIVERSARY

FRACAS IN BAGHDAD BETWEEN CIVILIANS AND SOLDERS.

LONDON, July 10.

Baghdad.—The annual ceremony mourning the death of Martyr Hussein 1,200 years ago led to a fracas between the civilian mourners and the Shiah soldiers of the Iraq Army who had also gathered to take part in lamentations at the famous Shiah Mosque of Kadhimain, a few miles from Baghdad this morning. The origin of the disturbances has not been ascertained definitely, but it appears that troops who were unarmed were attacked by a section of the enormous crowd in retaliation for some affront. Many Arabs were armed with daggers which they used freely. Troops were forced to defend themselves as best as they could, using belts and other articles of equipment. Tactful action of the Officer in charge of the soldiers averted the situation which might have had very grave consequences. He led his men away from the Mosque which was closed later by the police who quelled the rioting. Two soldiers were killed and sixteen injured, most of them not seriously. Three civilians were killed and twenty-three injured. Some people were injured by being trampled in the pressure. The crowd numbered over a hundred thousand. Little political significance is attached to the affair.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

25 DAYS FOR MYSORE STATE.

BANGALORE, July 11.

Mr. Gandhi resumes his tour on the 14th instant and expects to finish his tour in Mysore State within twenty-five days. Then he will proceed to Tamilnadu and before he reaches Madras for the Congress, he will finish his tour in the Karnatak.—Free Press.

STUDY OF HINDI

MAHATMAJI'S EXHORTATION TO BANGALORE CITIZENS

BANGALORE, July 11.

Mr. Gandhi presided over yesterday's deliberations of the All-Karnataka Hindi Conference, which passed a few more resolutions, one urging the Government of Mysore to make Hindi compulsory in all educational institutions of the State. Mr. Gandhi distributed medals and certificates to the successful students of the year and speaking in Hindi made a short speech in the course of which he emphasised the need for a common language and for adopting Hindi as the "Lingua Franca of India." He concluded by appealing to every son and daughter of India to take up the study of Hindi and master it. The Conference came to a close late last evening.—A.P.

DAVIS CUP TOURNAMENT.

CZECHO-SLAVAKIA DEFEATED.

LONDON, July 11.

Prague.—Denmark has eliminated Czecho-Slovakia from the Davis Cup by winning three matches to two.—Reuter.

FRANCO-ITALIAN ILL-FEELING.

BLACKSHIRTS CROSS THE BORDER

LONDON, July 10.

A series of incidents on the Franco-Italian frontier is arousing considerable ill feeling locally. Authorities are disquieted. Yesterday the frontier post near Briancon was entirely painted with the Italian colours. Recently thirty blackshirts inadvertently crossed the frontier and were arrested, although they declared they were unaware that they had crossed. Thirdly the international train from Ventimiglia which is run by the French was pulled up owing to adverse signals after half the train had crossed the frontier. The guard in accordance with the French law proceeded to place the fog signals on the line three hundred yards in rear to avoid accident, but immediately he stepped into the Italian territory carbiniere warned him off and ordered him to return to the train.—Reuter.

FRENCH EDITOR RELEASED.

LONDON, July 10.

Maurice Pujo, chief editor, "Action Francaise" has been provisionally released.—Reuter.

CAPTURE OF SPYING ASSOCIATION.

WHO COMPOSED THE ZINOVIEFF LETTER?

LONDON, July 10.

MOSCOW.—An official Tass Agency states over 25 persons including a number of ex-naval officers and officials of the military and civil institutions have been arrested at Leningrad in connection with the reported discovery of a large spying organisation directed by an agent of the British Secret Service who was attached to the British Legation first at Helsingfors and then at Reval. It is alleged that the British Intelligence Service assisted by Monarchists and Finnish Intelligence Service carried on espionage in the Leningrad military district especially with regard to the manufacture of chemicals for the Red Army and the Navy.

The Tass Agency also states that in the course of trial by the Supreme Court of Druphilvsky who pleaded guilty to espionage against the Soviet he declared he had produced forged documents for Bulgaria at personal direction of Dr. Popoff Bulgarian Minister in Berlin who was in touch with the British officer. Druzhilovsky also alleged that the famous Zinovieff letter was composed by two Russian exiles. —Reuter.

WINTERTON SPRINGS SURPRISE

NO REFERENCE TO REFORMS COMMISSION

LONDON, July 11.

A matter of curiosity and speculation among Indians and others here, arising from Lord Winterton's review is the omission of reference to the Reforms Commission. According to the "Manchester Guardian", India Office has not arrived at decision regarding the nature and the scope of the Commission and its personnel, nor is there any liklihood that it will be able to do so for some time. —Reuter.

LIBEL CHARGE AGAINST "SOURASHTRA" EDITOR

MAHARAO OF CUTCH TO BE DEFENCE WITNESS?

KARACHI, July 11.

"This prosecution is being engineered and financed by Mr. Jadhav, a favourite of His Highness of Maharao of Cutch—" thus declared Mr. Amritlal D. Seth, Editor of "Sourashtra" of Ranpur before the City Magistrate, having been charged with libel by Mrs. Ramabai, Head-mistress, Darbari Girls' School of Bhuj.

The accused filed a lengthy statement in the course of which he denied that the articles complained of were defamatory. Before he had the articles published, he had satisfied himself about the contents of the articles (Attacks on some women) and as the editor of a responsible paper, he considered it his imperative duty to expose what were considered to be scandalous incidents. He expressed regret he could not disclose the name of his informant because it might cost his informant anything.

Counsel for the accused informed the court that he would submit a list of defence witnesses to-morrow. It is expected that the list would include His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and the Lord Mayor of Bhuj. Application will be made to examine some witness on commission. —Free Press.

CHOLERA IN DARBHANGA

2114 DEATHS IN ONE WEEK

DARBHANGA, July 11.

During the week ending the 27th June 1927, the total number of deaths from cholera reported at the office of the Director of Public Health, Bihar and Orissa, was 2,114 against 2,056 in the previous week. Of these, 2,031 (against 2,003) occurred in the rural areas and 53 against 53 in the municipal area.—Free Press.

"RANGE YOURSELF ON SIDE OF GOODWILL."

EQUALITY OF MAN AND DIGNITY OF HUMAN PERSONALITY.

INAUGURATION OF BOMBAY PEACE SOCIETY.

The Western India Peace Society, which is recently inaugurated under the auspices of the Bombay Prathana Samaj, held its first meeting at the Prarthana Samaj premises on Saturday, the 2nd of July; members met informally at games and tea and then at 6 p.m. a public address was given in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, by Mr. V. G. Bhandarker, the President of the Society. The following is a summary of his speech:—

"A conspicuous feature of recent history is the ebullition of ill-feeling between class and class and community and community among us. Some times it assumes a violent form, and at other times, it manifests itself in the wordy warfare in the public press and the public platform. At all times, it corrupts the minds and hearts of the people issuing in silent action of an exclusive and aggressive character.

Unfortunately all the differences which keep men widely apart, are present among us such as differences of race, religion, language and social and economic condition. They give rise to groups of men mutually exclusive, proud of themselves and suspecting others. Each one acts primarily for himself, and secondarily for his class, without caring what happens to the rest, in the avocations we follow, in the patronage we distribute, as well as in the pursuit of the different objects of competitive struggle, such as wealth, power, office, etc. As more and more of these are opened to the people for competition, communal feeling is likely to grow worse, and keeping men widely apart, prevent genuine co-operation. Politicians from time to time devise expedients to ensure co-operation in political matters; but without a change of heart, such efforts cannot lead to permanent results. Such a change of heart can only ensue as a result of a long continued and unwearied effort of an educational character. For it is a fact that requires to be borne in mind that in spite of all the differences that exist, mankind is all kin and its thought inter-related and that consequently, each individual human being carries with him a personality which requires to be respected.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

Men everywhere have the same faculties, intellectual, moral and spiritual and the same needs physical, moral and aesthetic. They try to make the best they can out of their environment for their various needs according to their opportunities. Knowledge so acquired anywhere is equally knowledge everywhere. Religious modes of worship and thought, works of art which result from man's endeavour to satisfy the cravings of his spiritual and aesthetic emotions, though largely coloured by local circumstances, yet could be appreciated by all. The diffusion of knowledge, art, religious and moral ideas which has occurred, are due to this solidarity of mankind.

TWO TRUTHS.

The Upanishads declare that God pervades the universe and dwells in each individual soul which is the same essence as the divine. This Hindu doctrine is discovered by Christians to underlie the teaching of their Master. It is also the basis of the Sufi doctrine among the Muslims. One may expect it to be universally accepted by all religious minded people of all religions in course of time. The thought emphasises both the equality of all men and the dignity of each human personality. This is the idea into which the public have to be educated so that it may affect both their theory and practice. Another truth which has to be inculcated is the help which all the races and religions and people of all social conditions are rendering to promote the welfare of the country as a whole; we have to regard people not only as they are, but also as they are capable of becoming, if properly trained and handled. In this way, it is possible to lessen the pride, hatred, suspicion, ignorance and prejudice which are such powerful agencies in keeping men at arms' length from one another.

UNIFYING CIRCUMSTANCES.

One has also to take into account the unifying circumstances of modern times. We live under one administrative system and one common law, which instil into us common ideas of peace and order, of justice and positive moraity. Many of us learn the English language and study its literature. Through this medium we receive a common culture. Many again show a fancy for European dress and European ways of living and play the European sports. These are circumstances which render social intercourse between classes amenable to these influences, easy and even pleasant. To cultivate such intercourse is a vital necessity.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

In England and other countries of Europe as well as America, people are becoming conscious of the necessity of killing the war spirit between nation and nation. They do not rely on the League of Nations for the purpose, for that is a political body, which will have to use force to carry out its decrees; but peace and goodwill cannot be enforced by legal sanctions. To produce these, unofficial organisations have been started such as the World Alliance for promoting international friendship through the churches, "The No More War Movement," with a Youth section attached to it, "Women's International League for peace and freedom" and others. The "No More War Movement" requires its members to make a declaration against taking part in any war directly or indirectly. It has further circulated a Peace letter addressed to the Premier which is already signed by 150,000 men and women. What are we going to do to end the patricidal war spirit which is raging among us? The least one can do, is to declare that neither by word nor deed shall one promote communal strife, that one will neither patronise journals nor public meetings which discuss communal question from a narrow communal point of view, and that when a communal strife is on one will always range oneself on the side of peace and goodwill.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.

To promote peace and goodwill among all is the object of this Society some of the ways in which it can work are specified above. The success of the society will depend upon the response it receives from the people. It is open to all without the least distinction and its six monthly subscription is only Re. 1."

WONDERFUL AND RARE BOOKS.

(Continued from page 6).

in order to keep it on the door of the palace of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. So also a book with him deals with the process as how to keep water hot continuously for thousands of years.

There is also a book with him which gives a key to understand the language of various birds. So also he can explore the wells of Vedic period unknown to the world, water of which, if poured on different metals, will change the substance either into gold or silver etc.

He knows about an unknown tank called 'Madat Masur' of Mysore State. Beneath it there is a temple founded by sages of yore; the water of that tank will transform any substance into a precious metal.

He also possesses a brass plate by the inscription of letters on it he has determined to discover a temple at the Himalayas. Shortly he is going on that expedition and has resolved not to return without gaining his object.

He has made excavations and brought to surface old bones of ancient human beings buried about 5000 years ago. He has extracted petrol like liquid substance, from a tree, which grows abundantly in the Dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. He can read engravings on pannyra leaves.

Ancient coins made of gold, silver, copper etc., of historical importance and stones of various colours are also found in the library. A Dictionary of drugs compiled by Doctor Saheb and dedicated to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad can also be seen here. That book of medicine will also teach how to cure diseases without operations. He has studied ancient lores and has successfully treated many cases of fully developed hydrophobia in men and other animals, of snake-bites and scorpion stings and other severe cases of poisoning.

It is a great pity that the public is unaware of this ancient, wonderful collection of rare books. Many outsiders from America, Germany as well as Turkey have paid visit to this ancient Library and some had even desired to purchase and accordingly offers were made. Doctor Saheb, not having secured adequate price of it, rejected the offer and now it rests with the State as well as the public not to lose this precious possession which is a pride to the State and allow it to go out of the Dominions. The Doctor Saheb has offered this Library for sale and from the price he wishes to establish a school wherein he can teach all that he knows to any body irrespective of caste or creed. The Library is so very big that to arrange it would require some months.

This Library has been visited and admired by such distinguished gentlemen as Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Prime Minister of the Hyderabad State; Raja Fateh Nawaz Wanth Bahadur, Surfi-Khas, Revenue Minister, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Finance Minister; Nawab Rafat Yar Jung Bahadur, Subedar; Mr. Piekthal, the former editor of "Bombay Chronicle"; the well known historian and writer Rao Bahadur Chintaman Rao Vaidya of Thana. Doctor Saheb was invited for Ayurvedic and Unani Conference by Maharaja of Mysore and His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Rampur, and Mr. Mukerjee, Principal of Ayurvedic College at Calcutta has made a reference in his book called 'Jolaridhi' in glorious terms about the present library.

The Library is really a precious treasure which could never be found anywhere and it would be better if the State tries to preserve it and not allow it to go out of India as it is well known that Doctor Saheb, owing to financial stringency has offered it for sale being unable to keep it in good order. The following letter will give an idea to the public about an offer made by the Principal of Armstrong College.

UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN.

Principal,
Sir Theodore Morison,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
Armstrong College,
Newcastle-Upon-Tyne.
Telephone:
Cent. 3401-3.

Dear Sir,

20th May 1925.

I have received and read with interest the papers which you have sent me upon the ancient library in your possession. From what I have read, it appears that the library is of very great value and interest, and I hope that it will be saved for India.

I should be very much obliged if you would be so good as to let me know what your own wishes are in this matter. If you are anxious to receive a good price for the library, then it is more likely that you will find a purchaser in Europe or America than in India. If, on the other hand, you desire that the library should remain in India, then it seems to me that I can offer you very little assistance. The only purchasers in India whom I think of are (1) The British Government, (2) The Moslem University at Aligarh, (3) The Government of H. E. H. the Nizam, which is, I presume, already aware of the value of the library. I should be grateful if you would let me know what your wishes are regarding the library.

Believe me,
Yours truly,
(Sd.) Theodore Morison.

Dr. Syed Md. Kassim,
Pasteur Hall,
Patharghatti,
Hyderabad,
(Deccan).
India.

Such a treasure is uncared and unknown to the public; Pity it is! We know the worth of a thing when taught by foreigners as many outsiders knowing the worth of it, visit this library and wish to purchase it. Let there be no occasion for the public to mourn the loss of this! Let no such fate overtake this collection. It is by unity—the State and the public can keep the collection in the Dominions and pay the price asked by the Doctor Saheb.

Sir, please use your own pen and make the public to rise up from the sleep of lethargy.—Yours etc.

G. T. DHANESHWAR,
B.A., LL.B.

Residency Bazar,
Hyderabad (Deccan),
July 1927.

THE COTTON TARIFF REPORT.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS.)

II.

In our last article we dealt with the competition between the Bombay cotton mills and the mills in other parts of India. In this article we will go a little more deeply into the causes of the depression in Bombay and see how far they arise out of conditions which can be altered by the industry itself and how far they are due to conditions over which the industry as no control. Now it is clear from the Board's report that the causes of the trouble lie much deeper than the Bombay mill-owners are prepared to admit. For the past three years the agitation from Bombay for Government assistance to the cotton industry has taken the form of two demands, first for the abolition of the cotton excise duty and secondly for protection against "unfair" competition from Japan. The first demand has, of course, been met, and, in effect, the cotton industry has been granted additional protection over what it formerly received to the extent of 3 1|2 per cent. The second demand formed one of the main points for examination during the recent enquiry The Board, however, found that Japanese competition was only one of the causes of depression which they divided into what might be called internal and external causes, that is, causes which can be affected by improvements within the industry itself and causes which cannot be so affected. The former fall broadly under the three following heads: (1) over-capitalisation and payment of excessive dividends during the boom period, (2) failure to make the labour force employed fully efficient and (3) undue conservatism and lack of initiative on the part of the managing agents as shown by the limited range of production and the lack of direct contact with markets.

What the Board says about the dissipation of the mills' resources and the payment of excessive dividends during the boom of the war and the period immediately following deserves attention. It is for the directorates of the mills themselves to go into this question and if necessary to write down their capital as so many other industrial concerns have had to do in other countries during the past few years. Also, it is for the directors of the stronger mills to consider whether it would not be to their advantage to copy Lancashire's example and buy up, and, if necessary, close the mills on the margin of profitable production.

EFFICIENCY OF LABOUR.

The second group of causes, those relating to labour, raise certain very important considerations. It is true that Bombay mills are paying higher wages than other cotton mills in India, but they pay less than the Japanese mills. On the other hand, the cotton industry is of long standing in Bombay and labour here ought to be the most efficient in India. The prolonged strikes two years ago showed the very great difficulties in the way of directly reducing wages. It seems, therefore, that the only way out is for the millowners to get more value for the wages they pay. Improvements in the internal organisation of the mills and housing and other welfare schemes for the employees to encourage long service would go far to raise the efficiency of labour, but under modern competitive conditions, the mechanical as well as the human factors must be of the best, and there is room for further improvement here. A point which was fully emphasised by the Board was that Japanese yarn, count for count, is worth one anna a pound more than Indian yarn. The reason for the Japanese superiority must be either that Japanese labour is more efficient than Indian labour or else that the Japanese are using better materials. Probably both of these reasons are operative and the first therefore reinforces the foregoing argument about the necessity of raising the effectiveness of labour employed in Indian mills. The second reason leads on to the third group of causes given above for the depression in the Bombay industry.

There is no need to say much about this third group of causes, because they are so obviously within the power of the industry itself to remedy. But it must be pointed out that Bombay is in just as good a position as Japan to import American cotton, the use of which seems to be responsible for the better quality of Japanese yarn. This is a point to which we shall have to revert in our third article when we discuss the efficiency of bounties or increased protective duties to help Bombay.

Thus the remedy for some of the ills, and it must be remarked important ills, from which the Bombay industry suffers is in the hands of the industry itself. Turning now to external causes we find that the Board described these as: (1) difficulty in finding finance, (2) loss of the China trade in yarn, (3) the stabilisation of the rupee at 1s. 6d. and (4) unfair competition from Japan.

LOSS OF CHINA MARKET.

The first cause is due not to defective organisation of the mill industry, but to the imperfections of the Indian banking and credit systems. As regards the effect of stabilising the rupee at 1s. 6d. the final conclusion of the Board is that it came at a time of falling prices and so made somewhat more acute the problem presented by the disparity between prices and wages in the industry. Regarding the loss of the China trade in yarn, the Board find that it cannot be attributed to the Government Currency Policy since the closing of the mints in 1893, as the Bombay Mill-owners' Association alleged. For they point out that exports of yarn to China did not begin seriously to decline before 1914 despite the nearness of the Japanese mills and the China market. The war which caused India to concentrate on the Home Market to the exclusion of her foreign trade and the development of cotton spinning in China itself are mostly responsible for the loss of this trade. In 1914 it was estimated that there were one million spindles in China, where as now the number is believed to be over 3 million. Clearly this development has meant a serious decline in imports and consequently has contributed to the present depression in Bombay.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

The question of Japanese competition is a long and difficult one and can only be briefly outlined here. In the first place, the double shift system which is in force in most of the Japanese mills gives the latter a definite financial advantage over the Indian mills. This double shift system is made possible by the fact that women and young persons are allowed to work at night—a practice forbidden by the law in India and in most other industrial countries. The double shift system gives an unfair advantage, then, to the Japanese cotton industry and partly explains why Japanese yarn and cloths of the higher counts can be sold in India at the cost of manufacture alone in this country. In the rougher kinds of cloth which are made from yarn of the lower counts, the Indian mills are definitely able to hold their own, but the Japanese are able to sell in India yarns and cloths of finer qualities which are only slightly, if at all inferior to Lancashire products and which are sold at prices very little, if at all, higher than those of Indian goods to which their quality is distinctly superior. Goods of this quality form roughly 1|3rd of the production of Bombay Mills, whereas they are about 1|4th of the production of all the Indian mills combined, and this fact explains why the depression is most acute in Bombay.

Thus, of the external causes of the depression in the Bombay cotton industry, only two which are really operative are the loss of the export trade in yarn to China, which has led to over-production here and consequent stagnation of the market, and secondly, the definite superiority of Japanese products over Indian products in certain lines, which form a very large part of Bombay's output.

To sum up, we see that the depression in Bombay industry is due partly to causes which the leaders of the industry can themselves remedy, and partly to causes of which some are outside the control of Bombay whilst others, such as the superiority and greater cheapness of certain Japanese cotton manufacturers, are not altogether out of her control.

IMPEACH LORD LLOYD!

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir,—Mr. Muccadum's resolution for the Impeachment of Lord Lloyd is disallowed by Hon. Mr. Dalhvi! As you cannot expect sugar juice from a reed you cannot expect Dalhvi to be a Pehlvi or a Pehalvan! He is installed on the "gadi" by official vote to guillotine popular propositions! And he is loyal to his "Masters" to the very core!

Assuming that the resolution was allowed for discussion and was even passed by the Council, do you think, that:—

(1) Sir Leslie Wilson would not have turned it down?

(2) Or Lord Irwin would not have shelved it in the archives of Simla?

(3) Or Wooden-heads and Lumber-tons would not have talked this out in London?

(4) Does India expect any justice from the House of Lords, that praised the acts of O'Dwyer and Co.

(5) Does India expect any true initiative from the House of Commons, that white-washed the Hunter Committee Report, and is permitting the bureaucracy to pursue a policy of ruthless repression in India?

(6) Is there a single statesman in England to-day, who, like Burke and Sheridan and Fox can bring to book Dyer, O'Dwyer, Lloyd and others, who have dyed Britain's record in India with a black brush?

(7) Alas, their hallowed place is now occupied by Hicks and Churchills, Chamberlains, and Birkenheads, who cannot see things beyond their pointed nose!

Let not Messrs. Mukadum, Ginwalla, Lalubhai & Co., be disheartened. Let them draw up a complete indictment of Baron Lloyd. Let them obtain signatures of as many Councillors and Corporators as they can. Let them broadcast this throughout the Presidency. Let them convene meetings throughout the City to confirm this indictment. And then send the whole thing to all the leading papers in India, in Egypt, in Iraq, in Palestine, in Europe and in America; and let the World know how India is daily drained by British officials, who pose as trustees and pocket all the dues of beneficiaries!—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD

DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDENDS

The results of the Tata Iron and Steel Company for the year 1926-27 may be summarised as follows. The formal balance sheet and report will shortly be issued:—

Carried forward from last year	Rs.	3.6 lacs.
Cross Works profits after allowing for interest on Debentures and Loans and all other overhead expenses	Rs.	148.3 "
Total	Rs.	151.9 "

The Board of Directors have decided to utilize this sum as follows:—

Carry forward to next year	Rs.	4.4 lacs.
Sinking Fund for Repayment of Debentures	Rs.	6.0 "
Depreciation	Rs.	78.0 "
Dividend on First and Second Preference shares	Rs.	56.5 "
Total	Rs.	144.9 "

the sum remaining, Rs. 7 lacs, will be distributed in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by the High Court in December 1926. Half of this will, therefore, be paid to the Ordinary shareholders, which means a dividend of Re. 1 on each Ordinary share. The balance will be paid to the Second Preference shareholders towards the sum due to them under the scheme. The dividend on the Ordinary shares represents .44 per cent. per annum for the three years during which the Company has received protection. The amount received by the Company by way of bounties last year was Rs. 72 lacs. These bounties will cease from the 1st of April 1927 and, although costs have been reduced, there is no expectation that the results for the next two or three years under the present scheme of protection will approximate those obtained during the past year. There is, therefore, very little likelihood of any further dividend on Ordinary and Deferred shares during that period unless some great rise occurs in the prices of imported steel.

A big hoard of jewellery, says the "Tarun Rajasthan," has been excavated in the old palace of Kumher (Bharatpur) and a special officer appointed for its sale.—Free Press.

CURSE OF MODERN EDUCATION

MERELY TO TRAIN UP CLERKS SAYS MR S GUPTA

BENARES, July 11.

"Khadi, national education, and unity of different communities are the three pillars of our national structure," remarked Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta, President of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of his address, as President of the anniversary of the National School, Khagadia, Monghyr.

Criticising the present system of education which was introduced in India "to train clerks for the convenience of a foreign bureaucracy and not for the uplift of our countrymen," he said, the purpose of national education should be to make one fit to protect his self-respect, to know his duty, and to support himself.—Free Press.

SEVA SADAN'S WORK

RAJA PRATAPGIRJI'S MEAD OF PRAISE

The nineteenth anniversary of the Seva Sadan Society was held on Monday, at 5-30 p.m. in the Malabar Hall, Raja Pratapgirji Narsinhgirji presiding. The Hall was packed with school children and their guardians. Among those present were also Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mrs. F. S. Talyerkhan, Mrs. A. Mackenzie and others. After a programme of songs, prayer and recitation was gone through, Miss B. A. Engineer, Secretary of the Institution presented the report for the work done during 1926, which stated:—

CENTRE OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

After Rani Pratapgirji presented the prizes to the successful students, the chairman expressed his thanks for the honour done to him by inviting him to preside on the occasion. He had, he said, a special attachment for the Bombay Seva Sadan as his wife had come once under the influence of the Sadan and his mother-in-law had been a well-known honorary worker whose service was unfortunately interrupted by ill health. He had therefore an intimate interest in the progress of the Bombay Seva Sadan which he considered as a family tie. The object of the Seva Sadan appealed all who cared for the welfare of the community. The women at the Sadan were fortunate as they helped their less fortunate sisters and were therefore a centre of true social service. Women made the home while men protected against it and he was glad that the training given at the Sadan not only made the women competent for their home-work but also enabled them to acquire the virtues of tolerence and mutual service. India could do much to prevent the ugly growth of communal hatred. Their motto should be: in essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty and in all things charity. If in India there were more institutions like the Seva Sadan they would hear less of communal quarrels. Referring to the Children's Protection Act recently introduced in the Presidency, he said, it was a pity that the children were driven to a state of inefficiency and shame and were allowed to wander without a shelter. He (speaker) considered protection of homeless one of the greatest services a man or woman could render to God's creation and hoped Bombay would be able to pay more for the support of the institution like the Seva Sadan which had sent out more than 250 qualified women teachers and hundreds of women in the practice of charity and patriotic fellowship. He thought the services of Miss Engineer deserved grateful acknowledgement, and was confident of the continued progress of the institution under her charge.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas which was carried out with acclamation.

MASS-WARD DIRECTION.

(Continued from page 6.)

are all matters which no political organisation may with impunity neglect. All Rural Reorganisation is a myth until you have men amongst you who can enter into the villager's problems—sometimes very queer and apparently absurd on the surface,—with sympathy. Our activities of propaganda must be so bent as to include all this and this is best done I believe by the Legislative Council members. The Congress Committee was concerned all these months with censuring or upholding the conduct of these men in the Councils. Not one voice has been raised in the direction of reminding these gentlemen that their duty does not end with the Council or with wearing Khaddar. They should meet their constituents in their own homes at least for 10 days on the average per month. Such of the Councillors as can afford should also be required to maintain at least one full timed worker per district.

I do not believe that one uniform system of service can be laid down. That would by itself probably be not calculated to help us in our mass-ward ambition. The Executives of the Congress should carefully think and plan how best ti get up "Service" of the country. Full timed men, part timed men, men doing Khaddar work, men doing propaganda work, men keeping order and doing social service in the name of the Congress should all be intelligently organised and listed; should all be available at their posts at all times doing the hum-drum work of the every day type as well as the more heroic work on occasions of critical excitement.

A VEGETABLE REMEDY IS BEST FOR CONSTIPATION
—SAYS THE DOCTOR

Mineral salts are so violent in action and so weakening to the system that they are not suitable as a remedy for Constipation. Much better results can be obtained from the use of a laxative of vegetable extraction.

Purgative salts are condemned by many medical men who have nothing but praise for the vegetable laxative, which is provided in its most perfect form in

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

These little pills are tasteless and easily swallowed. They cleanse stomach and bowels perfectly, yet they never gripe or cause pain. Your nearest chemist sells them in sealed bottles at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them, and when once you have given them a trial you will never willingly accept any other remedy for Constipation.

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Amritdhara
YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR

SAVES YOUR TROUBLES, ANXIETY, AND MONEY. KEEP IT ALWAYS HANDY.

Price :—Full bottle **2-8-0**—Half **1-4-0**—Sample **0-8-0.**
For further particulars send for free booklet Amrit.

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MARIANI TONIC WINE

MADAMOISELLE JANE MARNAC LYRIC, Artist says:

"Mariani Wine gives health, vigour and gaiety."

Can be had of all Chemists or from

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
Grant Road and Girgaum, Bombay.

Here's the Way to

Dazzling Teeth

That Movies' $100,000 Stars Use and Leading Dentists Urge

SCIENCE has made important discoveries in restoring "off-color" teeth to clear whiteness, and in firming tender gums. One's whole appearance may be quickly changed.

Most tooth ugliness (as to color) now is traced to a film that forms on teeth. You can feel it with your tongue—a slippery sort of coating.

That film absorbs discolorations, breeds bacteria, invites tooth decay and gum troubles. Old-type dentifrices failed to combat it successfully.

That's why your teeth are now off color. Clear it off, and you'll be amazed at what white teeth you have.

High dental authorities urge a new-type, film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent... different from all others. You feel that film coat go. Beautiful color and high polish come.

Accept Pepsodent test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

SACCO AND VANZETTI.

MR. H. G. WELLS' NOTABLE ADVOCACY.

The latest cables from America about these two remarkable socialist worker's have had a respite for thirty days from the awful penalty of execution arresting them. Evidence is forthcoming showing them up as perfectly honest in what they have always said, viz., that they are not guilty of the murder, charge against them Mr. Wells defends them in a recent article in the "Sunday Express". He says:—

At present the Western world is confronted with a case altogether typical of this paradoxical resort to evil on the part of those who are supposed to be its professional antagonists—the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, in Massachusetts. It is an affair more dismaying from some points of view even than the long tale of atrocities on which the Fascist dominion in Italy rests to-day. It calls for the closest study on the part of every one who is concerned with the present development of our civilisation.

A NOTABLE ADVOCATE.

I will state the bare indisputable facts of this amazing case. They do not admit of contradiction; they are matters of common knowledge. I quote them from a small, generally accessible book, 'The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti,' by Professor Felix Frankfurter. He is far abler and far better qualified to deal with such an affair than I can hope to be. Intellectually and politically, he is a figure of the utmost respectability. He is professor of administrative law in the law department of Harvard University.

Sacco was a worker in a shoe factory in Stoughton, Mass.; Vanzetti was a fish pedlar. They were arrested and charged with participation in a "hold-up," involving the murder of a pay-master and his guard, and the theft of a box containing about sixteen thousand dollars. It was a hold-up in broad daylight, the victims were shot, the box was snatched, and the murderers made off in a car. The evidence for the presence of the two accused upon the scene of the murder, when one examines the record, is contemptible. It is manifestly, to any one who has assisted at police court proceedings, that sort of cultivated evidence one gets out of unintelligent witnesses by pestering and pressure, long after their real testimony had been exhausted.

One poor woman, for example, who saw the scene from a window at a distance of thirty yards or more, who had second and a half to observe a car passing at fifteen or eighteen miles an hour, and who refused at first to identify Sacco, was induced after a year of police education to describe how in that brief interval she had remarked the peculiar shape of his forehead, the distinctive length of his hair, and the particular size of his hands.

On the other hand, the evidence that both of the accused were elsewhere is sound and convincing. The murder was committed at Braintree, in the outskirts of Boston, at 3 p.m., and an official of the Italian consulate in Boston witnesses that he was visited by Sacco, who was seeing about his passport to Italy, at 2-15 on that day. Vanzetti, the prosecution maintained, was, as various customers testified, with Italian duplicity, selling fish far away from the place where he was simultaneously committing murder.

WHERE WAS THE BOOTY?

On the evidence for an alibi alone, the active complicity of these two men in the Braintree crime would have been laughed out of court in any unimpassioned trying of the case. The rest of the case for the prosecution is as contemptible. It is a feeble and tortured attempt to convict. No traces of booty, no association with any murder gang no contributory facts of weight sustain the contention of the prosecution.

But this is not all. It is not merely that these men have been found guilty contrary to the weight of the evidence so far as it concerns themselves; they are held guilty, and they are to be executed on July 10 next in the teeth of the fact that a Portuguese named Madeiros subsequently confessed, and that the real murderers are quite clearly indicated. Professor Frankfurter names them and demands their prosecution.

Is this too incredible for the reader? Let him read the profesor's dispassionate statements. I do not see how any clear-headed man, after a reading of the professor's summary, can have any other conviction than that Sacco and Vanzetti are as innocent of the Braintree murder, for which they are now (after seven years' of prison hardship and mental torture) awaiting death as Julius Caesar, or—a better name in this connection—Karl Marx.

But why, then, are they to die? The clue to the riddle is to be found in the cross-examination of Sacco by District Attorney Kizmann, and in an illuminatiny remark made by one of the jurymen in the case. This murder, it must be understood, occurred as long ago as April 1920, near the height of the great "Red" scare in the United States. It was a hot time for any miserable worker who had involved himself with Communist or even mere Socialist propaganda and organisation. Sacco and Vanzetti, honest, industrious, worthy men in most other relations, as the assembled evidence shows, were—Radicals! They were Pacifists and Socialists.

You Insure Your Properties
BUT
ARE YOU DOING IT WITH
Indian Insurance Companies?

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

EMPLOYEE'S GRIEVANCES.

Mr. S. H. Jabhwala writes:—

It was some six months ago that when the Matheran Steam Tramway was being conducted by the predecessors of the present Board some trouble had arisen among the workers in the matter of non-payment of rightful wages to them. I approached Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the Chief Director under whose management all the old accounts with the men were immediately settled. Since then we have a Union of the men. To-day some further trouble has arisen and if not settled properly some rigid action might have to be resorted to. A representation on behalf of the poor old servants whose service has been jeopardised has been forwarded to the employers. My protest is on behalf of the following among numerous others.

Mr. Mullick was posted by the Company some 4 months ago and during the most strenuous time of the season he worked most heartily, zealously and loyalty. It was only when the season was over that the Company abruptly terminated his services appointing the present incumbent Mr. Anklesaria in his pace.

Guard Mr. G. W. O'Connor was also served with a notice by the new Manager under instructions from the Company's Managing Director Mr. Panday.

Messrs. Parnell, Bannerji and Jagannath are also served with notices, but these notices do not explain any valid reason. Parnell is charged with drunkenness. But how did his wicked habits interfere with his duty? He was never negligent; he was never absent; except on leave; he was never disloyal throughout his long term of service. He might as well be a flesh-eater or a playgoer, but so far as he did his duty he was not guilty. Jagannath's case is clearly explained in a separate letter. Mr. Bannerji should be given a month's pay for notice. Is it a crime on his part that he is but one month old in his service? The Company's Manager called him and the poor man came all the way from Calcutta. Now not to pay his notice pay is unfair and illegal.

I think the Managers everywhere ought to know that men cannot be dismissed or their services abruptly terminated without any solid reason being assigned for their action.

The above men along with the others are just now stranded, for their services have been terminated so suddenly, for reasons which they themselves do not know.

"THREE SWALLOWS HAVE ARRIVED."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BY-ELECTIONS

Mr. Lloyd George addressed a garden party demonstrttion at Perth; in mail week.

Referring to the by-elections he said: "Three swallows have arrived, indicating that the Liberal summer is at hand. The fourth (referring to the Westbury result) rested somewhere on the mainmast for a short time, but it will resume its journey at the general election.

"These elections are very remarkable. It is only about a year ago that we felt very gratified if a Liberal candidate escaped at a by-election without having to pay his deposit. Now we are complaining because at a by-election we have only reduced the Conservative majority from 1,700 to something a little over one hundred. The most significant thing of all is the joy manifest in the Conservative Press to-day at escaping defeat by the loss of eleven-twelfths of their majority."

Asking the reason of this apparently sudden change in the sentiment of this country, Mr. Lloyd George said the first reason was that unity had been restored in the ranks of the Liberals themselves; in fact, they were the model of unity to the other two parties.

Referring to Russia, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"When you are having a rupture with a country which has the second most powerful army in the world, and a population of one hundred and forty millions, a people who can be terrible in war, you take some time to think it over, surely? Will you believe it that the decision which precipitated the rupture with Russia—breaking into Arcos—was never a subject of Cabinet decision at all. The Cabinet was never consulted as to the preliminary steps which committed the British Empire to be the only civilised country in Europe which has broken with Russia."—"Manchester Guardian."

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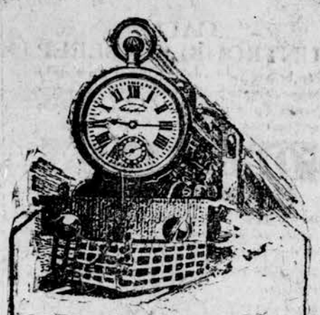

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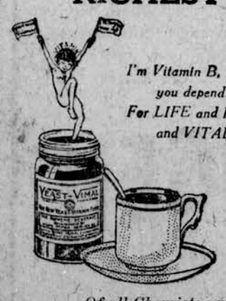

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